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Pre-Inaugural Panel Planned To Take Stock of Economy

By Paul F. Horvitz WASHINGTON — Before he is worn in, President-elect Bill Clinton will convene a meeting of lead-

ing business executives and economists to take stock of the U.S. .
economy and help fashion a White
House Economic Security Council,
his senior aides said Sunday. The two men who are leading Mr. Clinton's transition to the

dency, Vernon E. Jordan Jr. and Warren M. Christopher, also said they expected the new presi-dent immediately to trim what Mr. Christopher called a "somewhat overbloated" White House staff. Mr. Clinton pledged during the campaign to cut the staff by 25

Mr. Christopher said the idea of an economic roundtable, to be held in Little Rock, Arkanses, was still embryonic. Neither he nor Mr. Jordan provided a date or names of people who would be invited.

The meeting would be "an at-

tempt to make an audit of where we stand now," Mr. Christopher said. Appearing on separate broademphasized that Mr. Clintoo would take his time naming cabinet satisfy the demands of the 19 mil-

Mr. Jordan, a Washington lawyer and former civil-rights leader who is chairman of the transition team, said he did not expect the bulk of the appointments to be announced until December. He said the transition team was

focusing first on the top 27 jobs in

Ross Perot's presence did not alter the election outcome. Page 3.

the government, including all the cabinet posts.
"We believe that haste makes

raste," Mr. Jordan said. He said it was most likely that Mr. Clinton would first name a sury secretary and director of the White House's Office of Management and Budget, but be did not rule out quick appointments to no one holding a government job national security posts.

The comments of both men strongly indicated that Mr. Clinton oow focusing on two themes: ving ecocomic matters first prior-- and at least equal footing with foreign policy - and reforming the political process. The latter is viewed in part as an attempt to

secretaries and other top govern- lion people who voted for Ross

lawyer who directed the Clinton campaign effort to find a vice-presidential running mate, said a new position would be created in the White House, assistant to the president for economic security.

And he said he would be "quite

prorised" if Mr. Clinton's wife, Hillary, a well-connected lawyer. played a formal role in the adminis

Mr. Jordan said Mr. Clinton intended to impose rigid ethics rules on people taking part in the transition and on oewly appointed government officials.

Under those rules, he said, no one handling transition matters would be permitted to deal with a federal agency for six months and would be permitted to lobby the same agency for a period of five years after leaving government service. The current rule calls for a

Both men said they expected Mr. Clinton, soon after taking office on Jan. 20, to sign a range of executive

See CLINTON, Page 6



President Richard von Weizsäcker of Germany, splattered by eggs thrown as he tried to address the Berlin rally Sunday.

Europe: An Industrial Model? A Mixed Record, With Big Successes and Big Failures

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS — In 1969, a discussion began in Germany between the government and industry about the development of a train without wheels, powered by electromagnets. After an investment of \$1 billion of German taxpayers' money, the Transrapid trainis now ready for use; its first route may be between the Orlando, Florida, airport and Disney World in

It is too early to say whether the Transrapid, which travels at 290 kilometers an hour (180 miles an hour), will be a commercial success, But the development of this relatively quiet, fast and ecologically desirable train illustrates the way in hich governments and private companies have frequently worked together in Europe on innovative but costly industrial projects.

This train was such a long-term developmen that it would not have been possible without public money," said Christian Rausch, an official at money," said Christian Rausch, an official at Thyssen Henschel, the leading company in the development of the train. "No private company could have carried the costs over 23 years."

With President-elect Bill Cinton talking a

ingly about aspects of Europe's industrial policy and advocating a strengthened role for the government in technological research and worder training, the question arises: Has European industrial policy worked, or has it largely consisted of the protection and financial support of businesses and projects that would have collapsed without govern-

During the Reagan and Bush years there was little doubt in Washington as to the answer: European industrial policy was protectionism or worse. In fact, the European record is distinctly mixed, with industrial successes and humiliating disasters

m roughly equal measure. There was the Con-corde, the British-French supersonic plane that was a commercial flop, and Airbus, the dynamic four-nation consortium that — after receiving \$26

billion in government money — now has captured more than one-third of the world aircraft market.

The most centrally directed economy in Europe is in France, where about 33 percent of industry is under government guidance. France is now widely regarded as having the Continent's strongest economy, with low inflation, a balanced budget, a big

trade surplus and comparatively resilient growth.

"The Cinton victory shows that we were right
not to fall into the dogmatic, laissez-faire craziness
of the Reagan years," said Michel Sapin, the
French finance minister. "We have always felt the state had a big role to play, even if that role could

France has indeed been modifying the government's role in recent years, selling shares in some state companies, doing away with exchange controls and reducing central planning. Its shift has been in line with a marked change in European industrial policy over the last decade, as Europe's emerging single market has brought pressure for

"We have tried to use this old-fashioned expression - industrial policy - and fill it with new content," said Reinhard Buscher, a senior official of the European Community's executive commission in Brussels. "The old style of subsidies, quotas, insistence on local content and other protec-tive measures is over and finished. There is no alternative to being competitive, but you can set guidelines and policies to encourage that."

The priorities of the emerging European policy sound remarkably like "Clintonomics": profes-

See TRAIN, Page 6

France Calls for Sanctions on U.S.

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disputches

Top European Community officials and an adviser to President-elect Bill Clinton said Sunday that there was hope that a full-scale trade war could be avoided, as the Europeans and Americans appeared will-ing to revive talks on farm subsidies.

But the president of the EC Commission, Jacques Delors, a Frenchman, and the French trade minister, Dominique Strauss-Kahn, called in separate interviews on Sunday for a European "hit list" to counter the \$300 million worth of sanctions amounced by Washington last week on imports from the Community, ootably of white wine.

And the deputy Commission president, Frans Andriessen, said Sunday that France was not alone in opposing the U.S. posi-tion, adding that "there is more resistance in the European Community."

In a BBC interview, Mr. Andriessen cited Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain, for whom "some elements" of what is on the negotiating table "are not accept-

American and EC trade ministers said they would get back to the negotiating table, but acrimony lingers and ceither side has given any hint of compromise. EC trade ministers ended an informal

two-day meeting outside London on Saturday voicing optimism that the trade talks under the auspices of the General Agree-ments oo Tariffs and Trade would reopen

In Washington, Carla A. Hills, the U.S.

See GATT, Page 6

Bush Leaves Clinton a Postelection Foreign-Affairs Hangover tion or presidential political capital devoted to rains of foreign policy tightly in their own hands, lower-level officials were oot being tak-hands, lower-level officials were oot being tak-hands were

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - While President-elect Bill Clinton puts together an administration devoted to keeping his promises on domestic affairs, the Bush team is leaving him with a series of problems abroad that could force him to devote much more time than he had planned

Now that they are on their way out the door, some administration officials concede that there has been very little top-level focus, direcwent on the campaign trail last summer. As a result, in part, of the absence of such high-level American attention, several sets of

NEWS ANALYSIS

negotiations have stalled or broken down, and some trouble spots around the world have worsened. Without the attention of the president and the secretary of state, who kept the

It was obvious to a lot of people abroad that the administration was not engaged in foreign policy at a level that was politically significant," a senior administration policymaker said. "The president was not paying much attention to foreign affairs, and the only other guy with clout was Baker, and he was otherwise engaged.

"The perception of the outside world was that things here were on hold, and that percep-

tion created a different reality."

worsened during the campaign:

Backpedaling by the Russians oo their commitments with Mr. Bush last June to destroy SS-18 intercontinental ouclear missile silos and some other multiple-warhead missiles as part of the follow-on agreement to the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty. Had he not been distracted, Mr. Bush would almost certainly have sent Mr. Baker to Moscow to get the ement back on track.

 Turkey is close to a decision to stop allowing its bases to be used by the United States to support the no-flight zone over northern Iraq and relief operations for the Kurds. Without Turkey, a Clinton administration would have much less room to maneuver against any new

 The Arab-Israeli peace talks have stalled See POLICY, Page 7

Japan and South Korea urge Clinton to keep a strong U.S. presence in Asia. Page 2.

A Berlin Mob **Drowns Out** Official Voice Of Tolerance

Pelted by Anarchists, President Shortens Plea On Foreigners' Behalf

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By Marc Fisher

BERLIN - Germany's attempt to prove to itself and the world that it is not anti-foreigner ended Sunday in a debacle when hundreds of leftist anarchist protesters brought a mass dem-onstration to a halt with a barrage of paint bombs, eggs, tomatoes, catcalls and angry

While radical youths chanted "hypocrites, hypocrites" and the nation watched on televi-sion, President Richard von Weizsäcker stood before more than 250,000 people, seeking in

vain to deliver a speech urging tolerance.

The president's head barely peeked out from behind a wall of police riot shields protecting him from the onslaugh

Earlier, Chancellor Helmot Kohl was forced to abandon his place at the head of a proforeigner march when protesters took aim at him with eggs and stones, oone of which hit their mark.

After a stunned, angry Mr. von Weizsäcker rushed through an abbreviated text, only a small portion of which was carried on the public address system, the leader of Germany's small Jewish community, tgnatz Bubis, took the microphone and called out to the crowd:

"I am ashamed of what has happened here, We are not in 1938, but in 1992." German television reports on Sunday night

characterized the rally as a "disaster," a "mess" and a "shame for our country." The disruptions spoiled an enormous and

largely peaceful march through the city and an intensive effort by the government, business leaders, unions and churches to restore the country's international image, which has been sullied this year by more than 1,800 violent attacks against foreigners. On Sunday night, Mr. Kohl condemned the

"acts of right- or left-radical extremists."

"The moh wanted to damage the worldwide image of Berlin and Germany," he said. "They will not succeed." Mr. Kohl also pledged that be would not let himself "be influenced by terror in the streets."

For weeks, after an especially vicious attack on Gypsies and Vietnamese refugees in the eastern city of Rostock, Mr. Konl resisted calls for a show of German solidarity with the country's foreign population, saying that a high-profile march on Berlin would attract violent

Finally, after leading husiness groups and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel warned that

foreign investors and governments were concerned about Germany's deteriorating climate, the government organized the march against the oco-Nazis and other rightist radicals who have attacked refugees, other foreigners and Jewish memorials. During the 30-minute disruption, Mr. Kohl

remained off to the side of the stage, surrounded by more than 200 riot-equipped security agents, while other prominent politicians, in-cluding former Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the Berlin mayor, Eberhard Diepgen, rushed to the podium to stand with Mr. voo Weizsäcker in the shower of abuse.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, the former chairman of the opposition Social Democratic Party, was thrown to the ground as he joined with religious and political leaders in an effort to hold back the angry, surging crowd.

"Our image is runed again, and it's so sad, because if you look beyond the violence of a few, you see that we really did come together," said Irma Mamone, who traveled for four hours on a bus sponsored by the Social Democratic Party to join the rally.

The estimated 500 anarchists who took control of the front of the sprawling crowd on East Berlin's Lustgarten square were young leftists

See BERLIN, Page 6

Kiosk

Rockets Strike Northern Israel

JERUSALEM (AFP) — Several Katyusha rockets fired from southern Lebanon struck areas of northern Israel late forest fires but no casualties, journalists in the region reported.

The rockets, fired after Israeli air raids in southern Lebanon killed four pro-framan Hezbollah fighters and wounded six fell in western Israel near the Mediterraneau and near Kyriat Shmona in the east, they said.

Lebanese security sources from areas near Tyre, Lebanon, said seven Katyusha rockets were fired from posithous just north of Israel's selfdeclared security zone in southern Lebanon. The sources said that three rockets landed in northern Israel and that four struck the security

General News

A warship escorting plutonium collided with a Greenpeace Page 2. Alexander Dubcek, the Prague Spring hero, died. Page 5.

British industrialists call for a cut in interest rates. Page 11.



CAMBODIA TALKS END DIVISIVELY — Participants in talks on Cambodia as they headed to a meeting Sunday in Beijing. From left: Yasushi Akashi, UN representative in Cambodia; Roland Dunas, French foreign minister; Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia; Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of Indonesia. Khmer Rouge intransigence brought about the collapse of the talks. Page 2.

Aid Moscow's Reactors, Experts Say

By Malcolm W. Browne New York Times Service

VIENNA - Senior Russian ouclear officials have told a watchdog prolong the reactors' lives. group of Western experts that Russia's graphite-core nuclear reactors - the kind that hlew up at Chernobyl in 1986 — will go on operating indefinitely. If the West wants to make them safer, it can help to pay for improvements, but in any case, these reactors has strongly been to the Baltic states.

an American film about Stalin.

oppose their continued operation, and has sought to discourage or bar financing of measures that would

But American and European technical experts acknowledged at the meeting that this position was unrealistic, and that the former Communist countries using the reactors should get all the help the West can afford, since these reacthe reactors will not be shut down. tors are essential to the faltering The official U.S. position on economies of Russia, Ukraine and

UN International Atomic Energy Agency that ended in Vienna on Thursday, nuclear experts from nine Western countries conferred with senior nuclear power officials of the former Soviet Union on the safety of Soviet Chernobyl-type re-

Of 62 Soviet-designed reactors operating in the former Soviet republics and Eastern Europe, 47 are

See REACTORS, Page 6

Russians Parade to 'Stalin'

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service MOSCOW — It has come to this: Russia's vice how much has changed. president marked the 75th anniversary of the Bolshe- Instead of watching from Lenin's mausoleum as

heavily on the dictator's personal life. What Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi thought

of the first American movie ever to premiere in Moscow could not be immediately learned.

His top aide described the film as useful for Ameri-Mark Carliner, called it "the most ambitious project

in the United States, where it will be broadcast begin-

ning Nov. 21, its screening in Dom Kino, or House of

vik revolution by attending the world premiere here of hundreds of thousands of soldiers and Young Pioneers marched past, Marshal Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, for-While diehard Communists could muster only mer commander of Soviet forces and oow chief of the 20,000 to march from Lenin's statue to the Kremlin. Commonwealth of Independent States unified armed Home Box Office took control of history with "Sta- force, caught the film with Mr. Duvall; his co-star. lin," a film starring Robert Duvall and concentrating Julia Ormond: the director, Ivan Passer, and the chairman of Home Box Office, Michael Fuchs.

Movies, on Saturday, the first Revolution Day since the demise of the Soviet Union, provided a measure of

And instead of orchestrating the mass parade, Russian authorities closed Red Square - ostensibly to repair its cobblestones - and mobilized thousands of cans, superfluous for Russians. The movie's producer, policemen to keep an eye on the Communists and hard-line nationalists who marched nearby in opposithe company has ever done — and in many ways the tion to President Boris N. Yeltsin and his reformist

Whatever the critics decide about "Stalin" here and Mr. Yeltsin has lately described that extremist "left-

See STALIN, Page 6

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — A Japanese escort ship collided Sunday with a Greenpeace vessel tracking a freighter carrying toxic plutonium bound for Japan, the Greenpeace crew reported.

Greenpeace and other environmental groups oppose the maritime shipment, saying it poses huge dan-gers ranging from a spill to an attack by terrorists seeking material to manufacture ouclear bombs.

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The collision, apparently a side-swipe, involved the Greenpeace vessel Solo and the Japanese warship Shikishima, which is escorting a Japanese freighter carrying 1.7 tons of plutonium.

The Shikishima rammed the Solo at 0645 GMT about 40 miles east of Ouessant Island off the French Brittany coast," said a Greenpeace spokeswoman, Cindy

"The Solo is undamaged and is continuing to follow the Akatsuki Maru at a safe distance in accordance with maritime regulations,"

The Shikishima is protecting the

freighter Akatsuki Maru on its voyage to Japan with the plutonium.

Ms. Baxter said the collision, at a cruising speed of about 13 knots, followed what she called a night of intimidation in which the Japanese armed vessel repeatedly approached the Solo, trained spot-lights on its bridge and broadcast

Japanese officials in Tokyo refused to comment on the reports. Earlier in the day, there were clashes between security forces and environmentalists as the plutonium was loaded aboard the Akatsuki

Maru in Cherbourg. France, a leader in nuclear technology, processes fuel for several countries. The plutonium aboard the Akatsuki Maru was extracted from spent Japanese reactor fuel at a plant near Cherbourg run by France's state-owned nuclear-fuel processing agency, known as Co-gema. The shipment is the first of 30 tons to be returned to Japan this decade under a \$4 billion contract.

Japan says the plutonium is

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

sein of Jordan says that Iraq is suffering badly under sanctions im-

posed by the United Nations and

suggests that it is time for Iraqis to

Saddam Hussein and push for a able to move ahead."

end the government of President

democratic, pluralistic society.

Although he did not specifically

Saddam, be provided a bleak de-

a caustic assessment of the man he

long viewed as his friend and ally

and actively supported during the Golf War and in its aftermath. The

king did not directly refer to Mr. Saddam by name.

last for very long in any event, and

I think that there is every need for

"I think that the situation cannot

on of conditions in Irad (

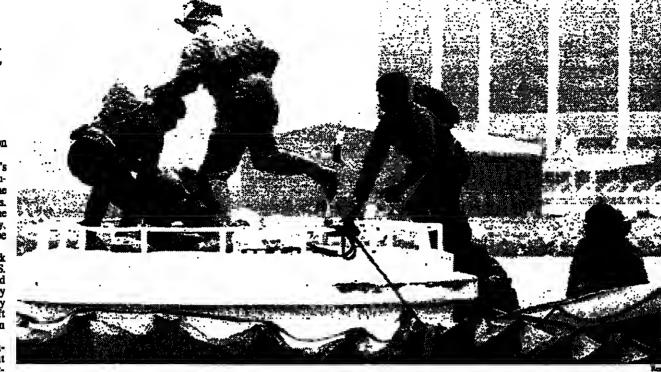
AMMAN, Jordan - King Hus-

needed to lire up a new generation of nuclear fast-breeder reactors.

Plutonium is one of the world's deadliest substances. A speck inhaled can kill a man. It is also the key ingredient in ouclear weapons. Although France insists that the shipment is not weapons quality, Greenpeace asserts that it could be used to make 120 crude bombs. The Akatsuki Maru's route back

to Yokohama is highly secret. U.S. Defense Department officials said the ship would be monitored by U.S. warships, planes and military intelligence from the time it left French waters until it docked in

Greenpeace has said that, considering the dangers of the cargo, it will not interfere with the freight-



French commandos arresting Greenpeace activists who tried to disrupt the loading of plutonium aboard a Japanese ship in Cherbourg.

Indonesian Calls for 'Outward-Looking America'

Indonesia, which now heads the Nonaligned Movement, is nonetheless anxious to see the United States maintain a substantial military presence in East Asia and the Western Pacific. Ali Alatas, the Indonesian foreign minister, discussed the U.S. role in the region with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Are you worried that a Clinton administration will have an adverse impact on Asia?

eign policy in the U.S. presidential election campaign. So at this stage, we are not sure what will emerge. We need an outward-looking America.

If the U.S. adopted protectionist policies, it would be very bad for East Asia. America remains one of the major export markets for most of us.

We hope that the U.S. will devote more attention to Asia and oot put most of its focus on the trans-Atlantic relationship. Europe is very important for America. But we believe that the Asia-Pacific region merits much more attention from Washington than it has been getting.

He added that there was also a

need "for all of us to see what can

be done to see Iraq recover its terri-

torial integrity and the unity of its people under conditions of free-

dom of choice and for them to be

icant departure from his silence in

ening sanctions, increasing inspec-

tions and barring Iraqi aircraft

from specific zones in northern and

with which leag has a relationship.

In the last year, it has become in-

creasingly clear to Jordanian deci-

southern Iraq.

The king's remarks were a signif-

ing over the weekend at his palace value as a major commercial ontlet

A. It is in the interests of both sides that America remain actively engaged in the economic development of this region. Economies in East Asia are growing

MONDAY O&A

strongly. America's trade across the Pacific far surpasses its trans-Atlantic trade.
The U.S. also has significant investment
in Asia. But in Southeast Asia, it is lagging behind Japan and many other countries. We are vitally interested in having dealings with all the major econom

Q. Do Indonesia and its partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations want the U.S. to retain a military presence

A. As we in ASEAN see it, the outer dimensions of our security environment are determined by the four major powers: the U.S., formerly the Soviet Union now Russia, Japan and China. In the Cold War, a kind of equilibrium existed, mostly anchored on the Japan-U.S. security trea-

Now that the Cold War is over, we are

moving into a new security environment. In this transition period, we hope that an equilibrium will be found at a lower level of confrontation and armaments than before, because there is no need for them anymore.

However, one cannot speak of an equilibrium if one of the major components, the U.S., drastically reduces its presence. That is why ASEAN countries are of one view that the American security presence must remain in East Asia and the Western

Q. The last U.S. forces based in the Philippines will leave on Nov. 24. Most of the remaining American military presence in Asia is stationed in Japan and South Korea. Do you want a similar U.S. presence in Southeast Asia?

A. Indonesia believes that it need oot take the form of foreign military bases. . . . Now even the Americans concede that they do not really need such bases any-

Q. Singapore and some other ASEAN countries have granted U.S. forces rights of access to their ports, airfields and dockyards. Does Indonesia oppose that?

A. We can see the relevance for the U.S. of having access agreements like the ones they have concluded with Singapore. That is why, after the accord was explained to us, we accepted the cooperation between Singapore and the U.S. We were convinced that it was not a foreign military base or an arrangement moving in that direction. It is a form of cooperation that allows the U.S. to make enhanced use of facilities that remain under Singaporean control and sovereignty.

We have no difficulty in seeing its merits, although I do not think that Indonesia would be able to have that kind of arrange-

Q. China has sharply increased its mili-tary spending over the past three years. The Chinese Navy is being upgraded to extend its reach. Does this concern Indo-

A. We are watching it very carefully and trying to establish what the ramifications are for regional security. We are a bit worried already. It is too early to talk about a regional arms race. But we do see certain countries buying more arms and certain major countries aggressively selling arms to the region.

WORLD BRIEFS

French Rightists Beat Up Reporters

PARIS (AP) — Extreme right militants spat upon, punched and kicked journalists covering a political rally Sunday marking the 20th anniversary of the National Front, prompting a media boycott of a closing speech by the party leader, pean-Marie Le Pen.

A lighting technician for the television network TF-1 was knocked

unconscious by assailants as other National Front supporters cheered and yelled "media fascists" at 50 reporters, photographers and television

The walkout - unheard of at a major political event - was prompted by anger and fear of more attacks. The crowd numbered a few thousand people, including tattooed skinheads, at the Bourget convention center.

Africans Threaten Liberia Sanctions MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — Nigerian forces of the West African eacekeeping force pounded a stronghold of Charles Taylor's rebels early

unday soon after West Africans at an emergency meeting threatened to

Sunday soon after West Africans at an emergency meeting intratesen to impose sanctions on Liberia's warring factions.

In Abuja, Nigeria's administrative capital, West African leaders threatened to impose the sanctions if a cease-fire set to begin midnight Tuesday was oot observed, Nigerian radio said Sunday.

The sanctions threat was clearly aimed at Mr. Taylor, as was a threat in September to start sanctions by Oct. 22 if Mr. Taylor's forces didn't disarm. That threat was not carried out, Liberian officials noted Sunday.

New UN Team Arrives in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (AP) — United Nations nuclear specialists arrived in Baghdad on Sunday, seeking a list of foreign companies who helped build President Saddam Hussein's nuclear weapons program and preparing to

spring surprise checks of suspect plants.
"We have lot of unfinished business," said Dimitri Perticos, the Greek leader of the 32-member team, on arrival after a flight from Bahrain. There was no formal reception, nor any protests by Iraqis who have been increasingly hostile to the UN teams because of worsening hardship caused by sanctions imposed in August 1990.

Rights Study Cites Terror in Kashmir

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A new Indian government drive on separatists in the Kashmir Valley has resulted in dozens of killings of suspected militants by military forces and the widespread terrorizing of civilians, according to two American human-rights organizations that

sent representatives to the area in October.

The military campaign, which began in August, has also resulted in the sexual abuse and murder of noncombatants, said the report, compiled by Asia Watch and Physicians for Human Rights.

"Detainees are routinely subjected to severe and prolonged beatings, electric shock and other forms of torture," it said. The report added that representatives of the two organizations had documented "a number of cases of renal failure caused by the extensive use of the roller torture treatment, which crushes the muscle tissue and releases toxins, which cause serious, and sometimes fatal, damage to the kidneys."

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Norway Party Votes to Back EC Bid

OSLO (Reuters) - Norway's governing Labor Party voted Sunday to seek membership of the European Community, even though opinion polls indicate that most Norwegians oppose joining. The vote at the party's annual convention was 183 to 106.

The Labor Party vote swings the majority in parliament in favor of an application, which would be Norway's third since the early 1960s. An opinion poll on Sunday in the daily Dagbladet showed 55 percent of voters against membership. Officials say an application could be sent in late November, enabling Norway to negotiate membership with Sweden

and Finland, which have also applied.

Norwegians rejected membership in a 1972 referendum and will have to be consulted again. Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland urged the annual party convention in Oslo to submit an early application, saying it would help safeguard Norwegian interests, ranging from Arctic farming

9 Die in 33 Colombia Terror Attacks

BOGOTA (AP) - Terrorists launched 33 attacks across Colombia overnight, killing 9 people and wounding 60, the authorities said Sunday. The explosions came a day after President Cesar Gavinia Trujillo went on national television to denounce the rebels as common criminals. The bombs exploded alongside public buildings or banks in Bogotá, Medellín, Cúcuta and other cities.

In the past 10 days, drug dealers have killed 20 police officers in retaliation for the death of Brances Muoz Mosquera, the security chief for Pablo Escobar Gaviria, a fugitive drug trafficker. The authorities say the Medellin cocaine ring is paying hired assassins the equivalent of \$2,100 for each policeman they kill in Medellin.

In addition, leftist rebels of the Simon Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinator began a bloody offensive Saturday, killing 26 policemen who were protecting oil drills at a petroleum field in southern Colombia.

King Hussein Urges Iraqis to End Saddam's Rule An Appeal To U.S. by "I have always been guardedly optimistic," the king said. "But I

Japan and South Korea

By T. R. Reid Washington Post Service

and commit toward it and this, in and South Korea called Sunday on itself, is probably a major turning President-elect Bill Clintoo to maintain the United States' diplomatic and military presence in Asia, saying the U.S. role is essen-tial to maintain stability.

of South Korea both said it was important to emphasize the need for a continued American presence, ording to an report on the meeting from Japan's Foreign Ministry.

The meeting was part of an effort by Seoul and Tokyo to build better relations between two Asian neighbors that were at war or at least at odds for most of the first half of the

According to the Japanese For-eign Ministry, Mr. Roh said he hoped that South Korea and Japan could build a relationship like that between Germany and France. Those two World War II enemies became allies after the armistice and now hold regular bilateral

January. But it became more important in international terms when President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia canceled his scheduled visit to Japan and South Korea in Sep-

Since then, Mr. Yeltsin has re-scheduled the South Korean part of

According to Japan'a Foreign Ministry, the two leaders both asits diplomatic and military roles.

40,000 troops in South Korea and about the same number in Japan. Although Mr. Clinton has indicated he will reduce the U.S. military presence in Europe, he has not said the same about Asia.

preventing North Korea from de-veloping nuclear weapons.

TRAVEL UPDATE

In a low-key and evidently friendly one-day summit meeting following Muslim militant attacks on foreigners in Upper Egypt, semiofin Kyoto, Japan's ancient capital, ficial Egyptian newspapers said Sunday. Information Minister Safwat Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan and President Roh Tae Woo of the Oct. 21 ambush of a tourist bus by militants in which a British formation which are the proposed formation which are the prop woman was killed.

Another 140 people have died of cholers over two days in Zambia's Copperbelt Province, it was reported Sunday in Lusaka. The semiofficial Sunday Times of Zambia said victims were now being buried in mass graves to relieve morgues. Health Minister Boniface Kawimbe said Sunday that 286 people had died since the disease broke out a week ago. But journalists in the area say twice that number may have died. (AFP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Burma, Colombia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka. TUESDAY: Panama.

WEDNESDAY: Angola, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, France, Guam, Monaco, Poland, Puerto Rico, United States.

THURSDAY: Taiwan SATURDAY: Guinea-Bissau, Jordan.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Talks Fail, Clouding Cambodia Accord

on salvaging Cambodian peace ac-cords collapsed on Sunday, throwing a United Nations peacekeeping operation into disarray and raising the prospect of renewed bloodshed. The talks in Beijing were seen as vital in the effort to persuade the

Khieu Samphan, the Khmer

Roland Dumas, the French for-eign minister, and Ali Alatas, forn minister of Indonesia, cochairmen of the Paris Peace Conference, suggested that the accords would have to be at least partly rewritten after they report to the United Nations Security Council on the outcome of the latest talks. The deadline for their report is next Sunday.

Mr. Alatas said he and Mr. Dumas would discuss "appropriate adjustments" in the peace plan with the UN accretary general, Bu-

tros Butros Ghali. The co-chairmen made clear that UN-supervised elections should go

that the Cambodian governmen put in place by Vietnam, be replaced by the national council

its puppets."

Rival Cambodian factions have

threatened to rearm unless the Khmer Rouge complies with the accords. Such a buildup would reverse one of the most important achievements of the UN operation and threaten renewed civil war.

The state of the s

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benefit Jordan appreciate oow that key Arab countries like Egypt, Syr-ia and Saudi Arabia would oot agree to include Mr. Saddam's government in a reconciled Arab Mr. Saddam has been able to cir-

call for Iraqis to overthrow Mr. recent months as the United States and other Western nations have world. cumvent the UN sanctions and keep the country going, but the king's remarks seemed to give a an His comments could well be a opposite view. During the Gulf War, the king was widely criticized in the West and by some Arab psychological blow to Mr. Saddam because Jordan is the last neighbor leaders for his sympathy toward

senctions and military defeat.

King Hussein said he felt enorthe Iraqi people themselves to put an end to it," the king said, speak-sion makers that Iraq's strategic mous sympathy for Iraqis because el were progressing well.

He declined to give details of the

Speaking of his onctime Iraqi allies, he added, "Some people may say I have no right to speak in this tone, bot this is something I have felt very, very strongly, and I haven't hidden it from the Iraqi

He said he was speaking out be-

and a significant military power has evaporated under the weight of an upcoming generation in terms of all their needs and the continuous Furthermore, senior Jordanian deterioration of that country to the officials eager to bring about an Arab reconciliation that would point where it has been turned gradually into a pre-industrial

his report to the nation Thursday that was very clear as far as I was on his treatment for cancer at the concerned with the Israeli elections although he had been cured, he would need further checkups.

ered speedily. The king also expressed optimism that the peace talks with Isra-

agreement reached with the gov-ernment of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, but said the goal of the two countries was a formal peace treaty within the framework of a compre bensive Israeli-Arab settlement. The king described it as a positive development that Jordan planned to pursue in future talks.

fering of people, at the damage to

Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minne- when the Israeli electorate decided The king's left ureter, a duct that

carries urine from a kidney to the bladder, was found to be cancerous, and it and a kidney were re-moved. He said that be had recov-

cause "ooe cannot look at the sufbelieve there is a sense of urgency there as there is here and there must be everywhere. Things are certainly moving, and hopefully in the right direction. Offering indirect praise for Isra-

Hussein lonked fit and relaxed in what was his first interview after added, "I think that we saw a sign point or has been."

After warmly praising President George Bush, the king said be had sent a congratulatory message to President-elect Bill Clinton but had oot yet spoken with him. He added that he expected the new president to continue American involvement in the region and the peace talks because of the U.S. role as the "one

and only superpower." Because of his friendship with the Iraqi leaders and the extensive network of ties between Jordanian and Iraqi business establishments, King Hussein's comments are like ly to be taken as an important new assessment of a situation that is difficult for outsiders to evaluate.

Israel, Not as Jewish as It Once Was Birthrate of Muslims in Nation Outpaces That of Jews

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service JERUSALEM - The Jewish state has learned that staying Jewish is a bit harder than it used to be, a demographic discovery with important politi-

cal implications. New government statistics, compiled last year, show that the birthrate among Israel's Jews has dipped to its lowest level since the founding of the state in 1948: an average of 2.6 children per Jewish woman. By comparison, Muslim women in Israel have an average of 4.7 children each, a slight increase from the previous year but barely half the figure of 30 years ago.

That imbalance in birthrates is hardly new. It has troubled Israeli leaders from the beginning raising concerns among them that an inexorable rise in the percentage of Arabs in the population could one day imperil the country's Jewish charac-

But the latest figures acquire added significance as Israel continues to absorb one of the larger waves of immigration in its history — new arrivals from the former Soviet Union, who still arrive by the thousands each month.

Officials are glad to see them, not just because they want to help co-religionists escaping hard times but because they also are looking for a stopgap against the relatively fast-growing Arab Indeed, the report from the Central Bureau of Statistics shows that only a heavy influx of Jews

from overseas - 177,000, mostly from Russia and other former Soviet republics - kept the Jewish majority steady last year.
It stood at 81.9 percent of the 5 million people living inside Israel's pre-1967 borders and in East and West Jerusalem. Muslims accounted for 13.9 percent, Christians for 2.5 percent and Druze and others for 1.7 percent. Without the Russians, the Jewish share would

have slid toward 80 percent, continuing a steady erosion that saw it go from 88.9 percent in 1960, to 85.4 percent in 1970, to 83.7 percent in 1980. Demographic concern is one reason that no Israeli government has been prepared to annex the West Bank and Gaza Strip, occupied since the 1967 Middle East war.

There are 1.7 million Arabs estimated to be living in those territories, and if they were to be incorporated into Israel the way East Jerusalem was, they would reduce the overall Jewish proportion to about 60 percent. That, demographers say, would give way to Jewish-Arab parity in about 25

Such a prospect chills the blood of most Israeli politicians, including Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who says he is ready to give up some of the West Bank to the Palestinians and who would gladly yield Gaza to anyone willing to take it. In a recent unguarded moment, he told an audience that be would just as soon "see Gaza drown in the

A quirk in the new statistics is that while the Russians helped stabilize Israel's percentage of Jews, they also were largely responsible for the drop in the Jewish birthrate to its all-time low.

That is because of the many elderly people among them and because the new immigrants have an average of only 1.5 children each, compared with 2.7 per woman in the more established Jewish

China Helicopter Hits Store, Killing 33

BEIJING - A belicopter crashed into a department store and exploded in a crowd, killing 33 people and leaving 46 injured in a central Chinese town, the Xinhua press agency reported Sunday.

The Soviet-built MIL Mi-17 heli- hua said, adding that the accident's copter, which was hired to spread cause was under investigation. workers rushed to the scene, Xin-reporting the accident.

promotional leaflets, was flying too
The agency gave few other delow when it hit the Huanghe De- tails and did not say how many partment Store in Yuanyang, in victims were aboard the helicopter Henan Province, on Thursday, the and how many on the ground. It agency said. Medical and rescue also did not explain the delay in

summit meetings. Sunday's meeting was first pro-posed when the two leaders met in

his trip, and in fact will arrive in Seoul next week. But he has point-edly not rescheduled his Japanese visit, and evidently will not do so until Japan and Russia make some progress on solving their territorial dispute over the Kuril Islands. By meeting for a friendly chat on

Sunday, the South Korean and Japanese leaders were trying to dem-onstrate that Mr. Yeltsin will not be able to use one of those neighbors against the other. On the other hand, Mr. Roh took a neutral stance on Sunday on the territorial argument, saying only that he hoped it could be peacefully re-solved.

serted that they want to see the United States continue to be a major player in Asian affairs, both in The United States has about

Mr. Roh and Mr. Miyazawa also agreed, according to the Japanese government, on the importance of

piled by Our Staff From Dispatches **BEIJING** — International talks et all.

Khmer Rouge to lay down its arms and comply with the Paris peace accords it signed in October 1991. But the Maoist guerrillas refused to

Rouge representative at the talks, warned of an "explosion one day that people cannot foresee now."

ahead, with or without the Khmer other Western diplomats

of the Khmer Rouge, elections were unlikely to be held as planned in May—and might not take place Neither Mr. Dumas nor Mr. Ala tas elaborated on how the peace accords would be changed. The

United Nations would need a new mandate to organize a vote excluding the Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Dumas said the Khmer
Rouge was "bostile to the continuation of the peace process."

Mr. Khieu Samphan joined the talks on Sunday at the residence of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council, an umbrella grouping of all Cambodian factions. The Khmer Rouge is insisting

"We cannot participate in elections in the prevailing conditions," Mr. Khien Samphan said. A vote now, he asserted, "would not be basically different from those staged in the past by Vietnam and

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1992 VOTE '92 / THE PEROT FACTO

in This Congress: New Faces, Big Change

WASHINGTON - A Democratic president and the biggest freshman class in 44 years have prompted a full-scale reorganization of Congress and raised the likelihood that some of the nation's most divisive issues could be resolved after years of stalemate.

A total of 32 spots have opened up in two "hot" House committees

— Ways and Means, which proposes taxes to pay for the government's business, and Appropriations, which decides how to spend the money. Experienced members are ready to abandon other committees for the chance to win one of these plum assignments.

Legislative logiams on critical issues — legislation guaranteeing women the right to abortion, imposing gun control and reforming campaign finances - could give way after years of gridlock. The balanced-budget amendment, narrowly defeated this year but still a popular idea, is most likely to get a fresh look.

in the House, leaders must carefully cultivate 110 freshmen whose displeasure could cause older heads to roll. Democratic chieftains are meeting with new members three times this week to learn their

At the same time, however, leaders have a rare opportunity to impose party discipline, and the Democratic leadership is expected to deliver the message: Good committee assignments can be obtained, but loyalty on tough votes will be demanded in return.

The Senate will have at least 11 new members, four of them women. Democrats failed to win a filibuster-proof majority but will have the weight of a Democratic White House behind them for the Scarcely had the election results become known last week than the

congressional job stampede began. Retirement, death or defeat had left three House committees without chairmen and 11 committees without ranking minority members. Dozens of subcommittees lost leaders or ranking members. The Appropriations Committee, which dictates spending in every

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aspect of government life, has a perhaps unprecedented 19 vacancies and will experience a top-to-bottom change as congressional leaders adjust to the new political realities in Washington.

With a member of their party in the Whote, House Democratic leaders will be about a party in the Whote Political realities and the leaders will be about a party in the Whote Political realities and the leaders will be about a party in the Whote Political realities and the leaders will be about a party in the Whote Political realities and the leaders will be about a party in the whote Political realities and the leaders will be about a party in the whote Political realities and the leaders will be about a party in the whote Political realities and the leaders will be about the leaders will be about the leaders and the leaders are all the leaders and the leaders are all the leaders are all the leaders and the leaders are all the leaders are all the leaders are all the leaders and the leaders are all the lea cratic leaders will try to shape spending and tax legislation to accommodate the new president's economic proposals. The Appropriations Committee, which for years has prided itself on its inde-pendence and bipartisanship, will be under increased pressure to embrace the new Democratic agenda. (WP)

Jackson and Friends Rally Round Clinton

WASHINGTON - The Reverend Jesse Jackson, who was relatively silent during the presidential campaign, led a group of about 150 prominent advocates for minorities, women and other political groups in celebrating Bill Clinton's victory and in urging that the new administration make good on the candidate's promises on a

variety of economic and social issues.

In a gathering at the Hyatt Hotel in Washington over the weekend, Mr. Jackson sounded a note of compromise and political consolida-

He said the loosely formed coalition of advocacy groups should keep pressure on the White House to follow through on promises of

jobs programs, education, health-care improvements and a wide range of civil-rights matters.

Mr. Jackson termed those gathered a "cross section of current policymakers and activists." They included Mayor Sharon Prair Kelly of Washington; the consumer advocate Rubh Nader; Patricia Ireland, president of the National Organization for Women; Dorothy Height, head of the National Council of Negro Women; newly elected black and Hispanic government officials; top Democratic National Committee staff members, and a half-dozen prominent union leaders. Mr. Jackson urged them to work together as "an army

to fight for the plan for change."

At a news conference after the gathering, he said he intended to work with the Clinton administration to "walk arm in arm to defeat the forces resisting change."

Asked about the tension between himself and Mr. Chinton's campaign, Mr. Jackson dismissed those reports. "We campaigned hard for the newly apportioned seats across the South and we won each one of them," he said. "The issue was always about Clinton and Bush, not Clinton and Jackson." (NYT)

Yote Lifted a Weight From Dole's Shoulders

WASHINGTON were depressed. Senator Bob Dole was liberated.

"Let's face it, sometimes when you carry the administration's water, it's a pretty heavy bucket," the Kausas Republican said in an interview. "Other times, it was a light bucket. But, now, suddenly

you're a free spirit, a free agent, you're been unshackled."
For four years after then-vice President George Bush buried Mr.
Dole's presidential ambitions in New Hampshire, the normally acerbic Kansan bit his lip, hid any hard feelings and demonstrated extraordinary loyalty in pushing the legislative program of his

Now, with Mr. Bush having been denied a second term by Mr. Clinton, an unfettered Bob Dole has moved to occupy the center of

He continues to defend Mr. Bush and to express regret at the

president's defeat. But Mr. Dole does not hide his exhilaration about the challenges and opportunities he faces in a new role as the most prominent Republican who will still be in office here after Inaugura-

Quote-Unquote

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President Bush, in a radio address to the nation: "Having known the sweet taste of popular favor, I can more readily accept the sour taste of defeat, because it is seasoned for me by my deep devotion to the political system under which this nation has thrived for two

Away From Politics

e Three Brooksville (Florida) High School honor students have been accused of illegally making tens of thousands of dollars worth of long-distance calls as computer hackers. Brian McGrogan, 16, and Edmund Padgett, 17, who were charged as adults, and a 15-year-old allegedly tapped private telephone systems and dialed into an international hacking network. One company's loss was \$36,000.

• A man charged with failing to pay the \$1.25 subway fare in New York had \$10,187 cash in his pockets when he was arrested, the police reported. William Felix, 22, a fast-food worker and hotel cleaner in Greensboro, North Carolina, said he had saved the money

to buy a car. • Eddie Antar, the imprisoned founder of the defunct Crazy Eddie Inc. electronics chain, tried to kill himself while being held in a jail in Jerusalem, U.S. authorities said. Mr. Antar, indicted for defrauding Crazy Eddie stockholders of \$83 million, was discovered uncon-

• An outline of a speech given by the Reverend Martin Lather King Jr. was auctioned for \$38,500 in Los Angeles, despite a lawsuit filed the day before to block the auction by his heirs. They said the outline was stolen property. The auction went forward, but the papers will stay put until the suit is settled.

 In a case that resembled the 1991 attack on Rodney G. King, the Detroit police said that a 35-year-old black motorist was beaten to death by two white Detroit officers while five other officers looked on. Police Chief Stanley Knox, calling the attack a disgrace, suspended all seven officers without pay. He said arrest warrants were being sought against the officers.

 A former juror in a John Gotti racketeering case was found guilty of selling his vote to acquit the mob boss on March 13, 1987. George Pape was convicted of obstruction of justice charges in Federal District Court in Brooklyn, New York. Last April, Mr. Gotti and a co-defendant, Frank Locascio, were convicted of racketeering-murder charges in another case. Both were sentenced to life in prison.

Robert E. Ray, the New York motornan whose subway train crashed near Union Square Station last year, killing five passengers, was sentenced to 5 to 15 years in prison for manalanghter.

 Sol Wachtler, the chief judge of the New York State Court of Appeals, was arrested by U.S. agents and charged with threatening and trying to extort money from a woman friend who had broken off and trying to extort money from a woman i treat who has necessarial a long relationship. Judge Wachtler was charged in a complaint with scuding a lewd greeting card to a 14-year-old girl, threatening to kidnap her and demanding \$20,000 in exchange for photographs and kidnap her and demanding \$20,000 in exchange for photographs and tapes from a woman identified only as "J.S." in court papers.

AP, WP LAT, WYT

Bush Makes His Pitch To Writers Of History

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service WASHINGTON - President George Bush began a new cam-paign over the weekend — one to win the hearts and minds of histori-

"I hope history will record that the Bush administration has served America well," he said in a short, eloquent radio address on Saturday. "America has led the world through an age of global transition. We've made the world safer for our kids, and I believe the real fruits of our global victory are yet to be

Mr. Bush predicted that chroniclers of the presidency would ulti-mately treat him more kindly than campaign commentators have after his election loss.

"When you win, your errors are obscured," he said. "When you lose, your errors are magnified. I suspect history will take the edge off both interpretations."

Seeing how Republicans have begun pummeling each other over who was to blame for the president's defeat, Mr. Bush sought to snuff out the intraparty warfare. "I captained the team, and I take full responsibility for the loss," he said. "No one else is responsible. I am responsible."

He added that there must be "no finger-pointing, no playing the blame game."

Recognizing that a loss after a bitterly fought campaign can pro-duce rancor, he urged Republicans not to play a divisive role during a Clinton administration. "I realize that defeat can be divisive." he said, "and I want the Republican Party to be as constructive on the outside of executive power as it has been for 12 years on the inside,"

He said that President-elect Bill Clinton "needs all Americans to unite behind him so he can move our nation forward.".

Speaking in a tone light years removed from his campaign lan-guage, Mr. Bush said: "Way back in 1945, Winston Churchill was defeated at the polls. He said, 'I have been given the order of the boot,' and that is the exact same position in which I find myself today. I admit this is not the position I would have preferred, but it is a judgment I honor."

He concluded by saying that he mad his wife would head back to Texas on Jan. 20. "For us, there will be no more elections, no more politics," he said. "But we will rededicate ourselves to helping others because, after all, that is the secret of

this unique American spirit."
The White House announced that Transportation Secretary Andrew H. Card Jr. would head the administration's transition team working with Mr. Clinton's advisers. Mr. Card earlier was deputy chief of staff in the White House and was deputy director of Mr. Bush's transition team after his 1988 victory.



President-elect Bill Clinton taking a break from lining up his transition team to line up a putt on the 13th green at the Chenal Country Club in Little Rock.

Perot Didn't Alter Electoral Outcome, Poll Shows

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Ross Perot's presence on the 1992 presidential ballot did not change the outcome of the election, according to an analysis of the second choices of his supporters.

The analysis, based on exit polls conducted by Voter Research & Surveys for the major news organizations, indicated that in Mr. Perot's absence, only Ohio would have

Vatican Paper **Cautions Clinton** Over Abortion

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — The Vati-can newspaper warned Bill Clinton on Sunday not to let the United States slip into immorality, referring to the president-elect's support for the right of women to have abortions.

The front-page remarks by L'Osservatore Romano were the closest the Holy See has come to an official comment on Mr. Clinton's victory.

dom" in domestic and foreign affairs, mentioning his stands "in defense of life" and disarmament.

first president in a "new historic phase" that opened with the fall of the Berlin Wall.

that Mr. Clinton carried - notably Tennessee --did the majority of

Mr. Clinton.

umn to the Bush column.

Mr. Clinton,

George Bush for his "political wis-

The commentary began by saying that Mr. Clinton would be the

It offered its good wishes, but said they were "deeply rooted in

have shifted from the Clinton col-Perot supporters go against the grain and prefer Mr. Bush to the Democrat. That would still have left Bill Clinton with a healthy 349-to-189

In 24 state exit polls, Voter Remajority in the electoral college.

And even in Ohio, the hypothetisearch & Surveys asked voters how they would have voted had Mr. cal Bush margin without Mr. Perot Perot not been on the ballot. in the race was so small that given the normal margin of polling error.

the state still might have stuck with Only Ohio would have shifted from In most states, Perot voters' second choices reinforced the actual Mr. Clinton to outcome. For example, California, New York, Illinois and Oregon Mr. Bush. went to Mr. Clinton by large margins, and Perot voters in those

states strongly preferred Mr. Clinton to President George Bush. This question was also asked in a nationwide exit poll. Io the 26 states —and the District of Colum-On the other hand, Texas and Florida went to Mr. Bush, and hia - where the second-choice Perot backers in those states prequestion was not asked, regional ferred Mr. Bush to Mr. Clinton. In estimates of Perot backers' second Texas, home state to both Mr. Bush preferences were applied to see and Mr. Perot, the billionaire took how the independent might have about three votes from the presitipped the outcome. dent for every two he took from

In the nationwide popular vote, Mr. Clinton's margin over Mr. Only in a few Southern states Bush would have been about the same without Mr. Perot in the con-

In the actual vote, Mr. Clinton But the analysis does suggest won 43.7 million popular votes to enough Perot voters were opposed 38.2 million for Mr. Bush and 19.2 to Mr. Bush that without the indemillion for Mr. Perot. pendent in the race, Mr. Clinton

According to the Voter Research estimate, without Mr. Perot in the majority of both the popular and race, Mr. Clinton would have won 51.4 million to 45.6 million for Mr. Bush. Total turnout would have been smaller, because many Perot supporters said they would not

not run.

Although an analysis of exit polls can help in determining the mpact of Mr. Perot on Election Day, it cannot answer questions about Mr. Perot's impact on the overall direction of the campaign. These include whether he helped Mr. Clinton by directing so much of his early fire at the president or whether he helped Mr. Bush hy reentering the contest at a point when Mr. Clintoo enjoyed a substantial advantage.

have voted if the independent had

Nor can the polls determine with certainty where his backers would ultimately have landed had Mr. Perot oot revived his candidacy in

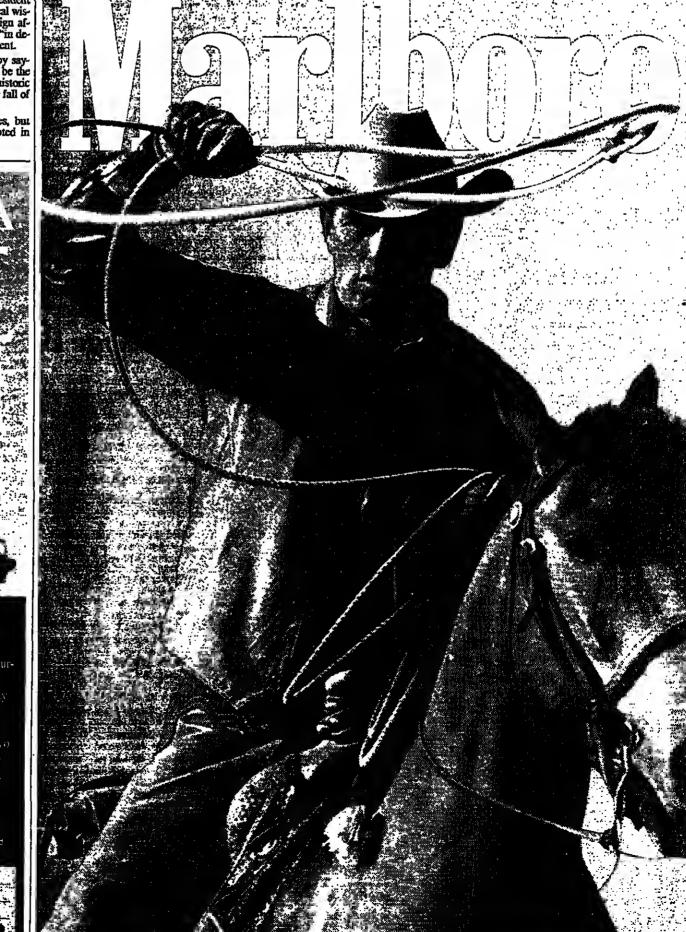
would have secured an absolute

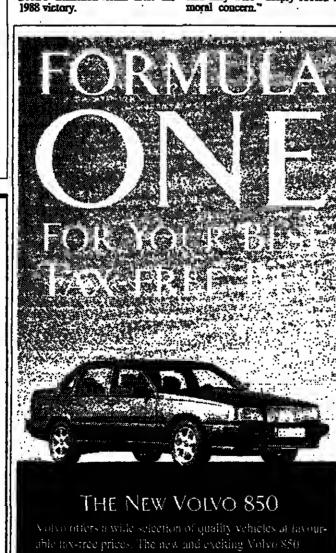
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Bush Lost His Compass

defeat. Some blame an unfortunate turn in for nurturing the continuing peace talks the business cycle from which no president between Arabs and Israelis. could have escaped. Others blame bad adcountably late and lame campaign. All true, but the main reason for George Bush's precipitous fall from political grace was George Bush himself.

Even after four years as president and a quarter-century in public life, Mr. Bush re-mains an oddly bifurcated, incomplete fig-ure. He spent the better part of his life preparing for the White House - and fate alt him probably the strongest hand in

foreign affairs ever awarded a new president. For the most part, he played that hand cleverly and energetically. But on the home front he was just the reverse, clumsy and irresolute. As the Cold War receded, his domestic agenda was exposed as little more than a list of talking points.

His political persona was no less baffling. Capable of kindness and courage, the ami-able and well-bred president turned into something quite different on the campaign trail: pinched and shrill.

In the end, voters saw a presidency without cogency and a president without credibility. His approval rating last May wavered between 35 and 39 percent. His share of the vote total Tuesday was 38 percent. So hapless was Mr. Bush's last year that it is easy to forget some early accomplishments. He began smartly, moving quickly to end the endless ideological combat of the Reagan years. He broke cleanly with his indifferent predecessor on important environmental issues, faced up to the savings and loan scandal and offered creative new

approaches to Third World debt. Of his diplomatic successes, three stand out. Confronted early in his tenure by a crippling debate over Nicaragua, he cut a deal with Congress to send humanitarian but not military aid to the contras - removing in one stroke an issue that had paralyzed Ronald Reagan's relationship with Capitol Hill. Mr. Bush's ability to orchestrate a collective global response to

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Angry Republicans point fingers in every direction to account for President Bush's triumph still. And he deserves great credit

Behind all three successes lay a willingvice from passive economic strategists, the ness to muster a principled explanation of nasty convention in Houston, his unac- his objectives and to exercise the power of his office to achieve them. But on matters closer to home, Mr. Bush vacated the bully pulpit, subcontracting domestic policy to his advisers and leaving the impression that he really didn't care.

Even when he did something that was both essential and courageous - like reversing his "no new taxes" pledge of 1988 to win a budget agreement in 1990 — he failed to defend it coherently. Worse, in thet case,

he apologized for it.

Mr. Bush did get bad advice, especially from those who kept telling him that the economy would turn around. But his own passivity made him vulnerable to that advice. Last January, given a last big chance to establish his economic management, he came up empty. His State of the Union rhetoric was strong: "I look at hard times and make this vow: This will not stand." His programs were pallid.

Mr. Bush did devote time to one domestic cause: romancing the right wing of his party, especially on abortion, civil rights and Supreme Court appointments. Yet it gained him little. For all his supplicatory gestures, the right always suspected him to be an Establishment Republican at heart, Meantime, his Brahmin friends — eco-

nomic conservatives with a social conscience — felt betrayed by his positions on individual rights and his bargains with the cultural right. Of these, the most exasperating was his willingness to cede the party's 1992 platform to the exclusionary anger of Pat Buchanan and Pat Robertson.

Perhaps, in a second term, freed from the exigencies of politics and popularity. Mr. Bush might have found a clearer sense of direction. Perhaps history will judge him, and his diplomatic record especially, more kindly than the voters did. The sad judgment for now, however, is that he sailed well at the start, then lost his compass,

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Budget Rules Work

economy next year will not he the particular changes he proposes in federal taxes and spending, but their combined effect on the deficit — the approach he takes to the budget rules. The governor indicated during the campaign that he would try to stimulate the economy. But the budget rules, aimed as they are at holding down the deficit, basically say that he cannot apply traditional fiscal stimulus beyond what the budget already implies without

declaring an emergency. The rule as to taxes and the various spending programs - mostly entitlements -not subject to the annual appropriations process is pay-as-you-go; any legislated tax cut or spending increase has to be paid for, which is to say in terms of stimulus that it last intact only through the election just has to be neutralized. As to appropriations, which is to say in terms of stimulus that it there continue to be ceilings or annual caps. The cap for the current fiscal year has already been hit, and the cap for next year will be extremely tight; that is true even though the rules relax next year so that it will be easier to shift money to domestic programs from defense.

simply to rearrange existing patterns of public and private spending — for every new tax incentive a tax increase - on the theory that the currently projected deficit is stimulus enough or already more than the country can afford. The rearrangements - simple shifts of resources from the private to the public sector or among programs within the public sector - may

The clearest expression of President-elect Bill Clinton's intentions toward the they may well contribute to increased growth, but not in the short term. The stimulative alternative would require suspension of the rules, a step in which Congress would have to concur.

For any number of reasons, however—to reassure the inflation-conscious here and abroad, to protect himself politically and ultimately to get the monkey of the deficit off the country's back — any relaxation of the rules in the short term would likely have to he accompanied by a tightening over the longer haul. Sooner or later the longer-term issue will have to be faced anyway, since the current rules expire at the end of fiscal 1995. Indeed, it was pretty well understood when they were adopted as part of the 1990 budget agreement that they would likely ly elected president and Congress would want to negotiate rules of their own.

In some form or another, that is what lies ahead. Our own sense is that these have been pretty serviceable rules. They have done what they were intended to do proving much more enforceable than most The new president will thus have to budget rules past — and without them the choose early on. The one alternative is deficit would likely be much higher even than it is. The restraint they represent should be extended, but that is really only a holding action. The deficit is currently such that the national debt is being increased at a rate of more than \$1 trillion a presidential term. That is a greater burden than future generations can afford, and more than they should be asked to bear.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Lessons in Clintonese

raises instant, poopartisan questions of terminology. If a president's name is too long (Roosevelt, Eisenhower) to fit comfortably in a headline, copy editors embrace initials

(FDR) or nicknames (Ike).
Whatever the winner's approach to the nation's business, commentators love to call it Nixonomics, Reaganomics. As William Safire recently observed, the time for Chintonomics is at hand. There is nothing neutral, however, about the eponyms that are created to describe a president's supporters. The election has brought forward

at least six such neologisms:
Clintonista, though sometimes used neutrally, was the clear favorite of the Bush camp, implying as it does bomb-throwing

Clintonoid suggests - as did Reaganoid a plodding, mindless ideologue, an android responding to programmed instruction, a Robo-crat.

Chintonian sounds perfectly neutral. though the term does suggest the name of. the student newspaper at one or another

Clintonaut, like Reaganaut, has a flashy quality, so much so that it's likely to be used only in sarcasm, or by shameless partisans. Clintonite sounds neutral yet ambiguous.

The election of a new president often. Does it refer to a person, or to some obscure semi-precious stone used in Navajo jeweiry? Clintoner risks being pronounced like "tone" and thus implying membership in a retro 1950s dance band rather than an inspiring New Partnership.

New Partnership: That, for the moment, appears to be the Clinton camp's latest entry in a larger linguistic sweepstakes. It's a game most presidents have played, with uneven success, since FDR's New Deal: Kennedy's New Frontier, Nixon's New Era, Carter's New Spirit, Reagan's New Beginning and Bush's New Paradigm.

In his speech accepting the Democratic nomination, Mr. Clinton plumped hard for New Covenant. In his first speech as president-elect, he referred three times to New Partnership. Will even that survive?

Hopefully not. Let Chinton indulge himself in homages to the New Woman, nostalgic recollections about the New Left and campaign anecdotes about New York, New Jersey and New Mexico. But with luck and good taste, he'll resist straining for any New Epoch, New Direction, New Horizon, New Progress, New Generation or New Challenge, recognizing that long ago the whole idea degenerated into the same old same old.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
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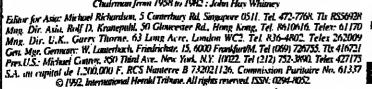
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OPINION

France Is Fueling a Phony Trade Dispute

WASHINGTON — Trade wars are preferable to the shooting kind. But the looming \$I billion misunderstanding over U.S. soybeans and French Chablis is a particularly senseless conflict. It has little to do with trade and everything to do with politics and hidden agendas in Europe.

For the foreign policy president — a man who wants to be remembered for ending the Cold War, remitting Germany and making Europe "whole and free" — threatening trade retaliation is a sad, silly, sour way to spend the dying embers But President George Bush has no other choice

in responding to the naked provocation of the European Community, which from for a French government that is raising the art of political cynicism to new levels, even by French standards. The president, by contrast, has acted with restraint and skill in managing this dispute in the midst of the election campaign. He kept it out of the campaign, even though there may have been electoral advantage to breaking off talks, waving

the flag and bashing trade-cheating foreigners.

Mr. Bush continued to play Dr. Jekyll in foreign affairs while slashing and burning as Mr. Hyde on the campaign trail. Bush-Jekyll was presidential in private, even as Bush-Hyde left no stone unhurled at Governor Bill Clinton.

The details of the breakdown of the trade talks add some last strokes to the one-term portrait that history will paint of Mr. Bush as a man of unconnectable parts. But the mutual threats of new retaliatory trade barriers echoing between Washington and Brussels — at a time when the Uruguay Round talks on global commerce are By Jim Hoagland

deadlocked - reach far into the future as well. Unless the trade war is avoided, President-elect Chinton faces a rocky start with the nations that he most needs to construct a durable post-Cold War international order, a task that eluded Mr. Bush. In the Cold War, the politics of security drove international relations: America was willing to rebuild Europe and Japan to contain communism and then to make concessions on trade and finance to keep a united anti-Soviet from Now the politics of trade will dominate the international agenda: Nations must strike internal balances between producers and consumers and reach ex-

ternal arrangements for mutual economic benefit. Mr. Clinton built a large part of his campaign around that sentiment, and repeated it after the election by promising to focus laser-like on the U.S. economy. But the soybeans-Chablis dispute shows how difficult it will be to untangle economic and political, foreign and domestic, in today's interdependent world.

To understand this dispute, you do not need to know much about oilseeds. It is French and German politics that explain the otherwise mexplicable European refusal to reach an easy deal. Generally speaking, Washington wants Europe to cut subsidies to farmers growing soybeans and other oilseeds so America can compete more effectively in European markets. The U.S. position has been upheld twice in international arbitration. Yes Europe refuses to come to terms. Why? The con-

ernment, facing elections in March, cannot afford to lose farm votes by conceding anything.

For once, that underestimates French cyni-

cism. The Socialists know they cannot win in March. They know they will have to turn over control of the National Assembly to a coalition of centrist and conservative parties. They are stalling any deal so they can hand off to their successors nuplementation of the unpopular agricultural reforms the Socialists agreed to last spring within the European Community.

That is the hidden agenda. By blocking the trade talks, the Socialists stall implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy reforms, which take away more from French farmers than would an oilseeds deal or success in the Uruguay Round. Along the way, the Socialists pick up political credit at home for standing up against the Americans in what is really a phony dispute.

The French in willingness to accept any deal became apparent to U.S. negotiators by mid-October. But at the urging of Prime Minister John Major, Mr. Bush agreed to one last round of U.S.-EC talks the first week in November — effectively

postponing the announcement of retaliation until after Election Day and keeping positions from hardening irrevocably, in Mr. Major's view.

Mr. Bush is right to impose duties on European white wine and keep the pressure on Europe during the transition. He must get Chancellor Helmut Kohl to apply real pressure on the French to deal, Mr. Kohl owes Mr. Bush heavily for the U.S. role in German unification. It is time for the chancellor to pay up to the departing president.

The Washington Post.

Clinton Should Play Hardball in the Transition Game

ventional wisdom is that France's Socialist gov-

N EW YORK — Republicans are already undermining Bill Clin-ton with foreign diplomats and businessmen — just as they did to Jimmy Carter, with crippling effect, after the Nixon-Ford administration.

The hits come from former officials who have worked intimately with foreigners in 20 of the last 24 years and have gained their trust. The underminers include the likes of Henry Kissinger, former top Reagan-Bush national security aides and conservative legislators.

Their message is everywhere the same: This governor of a small Southern state is dangerously inexpe-rienced in world politics, as was Mr. Carter. He is being surrounded by naive Carterite liberals and Democratic neo-isolationists. And with only 43 percent of the popular vote, Mr. Clinton has no mandate.

If the president-elect is to avoid being weakened even before he steps into the Oval Office, he had better cut off the poisoners at the knees now. He must send out the word that he knows who they are - and that he

Republicans have played the game just that hard in past transitions. Democrats should do no less, It is the only way to survive and govern in Washington. It is also the best way to let foreigners know that they, too, will pay for gratuitous opposition and personal attacks.

Washington has become almost totally unruly. The town is saturated with left- and right-wing ideologues, officials and lobbyists with indepen-dent power bases. They do not re-spond well to persuasion. But they do appreciate fear and power.

The question is whether Mr. Clinton has the stomach for such combat. Conservatives are unashamed by self-interest and feel comfortable excreising power on their own behalf. But because moderates and Lockean liberals tend toward tolerance by philosophy and temperament, they want to understand other points of view and find it natural to live with differences. Thus they feel awkward wielding raw power. They prefer using it only on behalf of high principles such as human rights.

Mr. Clinton is a moderate and a

politician to his soul. He does not incline toward skin-pinching, horse-trading or threats. He seeks to conciliate, make everyone feel good, per-suade through reason and balance conflicting interests.

Typical of the Clintoo style is the way he handled the North American By Leslie H. Gelb

Free Trade Agreement. From the be-ginning, he favored the treaty as a net plus. But he insisted on knowing the minuses - particularly the difficulty of enforcing environmental laws and retraining workers likely to lose jobs — and pinpointing them in his en-dorsing statement. He fine-tuned the

whole operation personally.

His position on NAFTA has rigor and reason. Which won't take him very far in getting the treaty approved. He will not be able to please everyone. He will need to put a harder edge and thrust on his advocacy and break some knuckles.

No one ever talks of Mr. Clinton as a knuckle-breaker, as ruthless or tough in dealing with others. He evinced no such traits as governor of Arkansas or as a presidential candidate.

This does not mean he lacks personal toughness. On the contrary, he demonstrated an incredible ability to absorb hard blows in running the presidential gauntlet. He can also show anger, but showers it mostly on his own staffers. He generates affec-tion, loyalty and respect. But he inspires no fear among supporters, let alone among adversaries.

Mr. Clinton bridles when his toughness in exercising power is questioned. But he knows people think he isn't tough.

rect staff decisions on Friday. He made Warren Christopher the day-today transition chief, thus virtually removing him from the secretary of state sweepstakes. Mr. Christopher, though able, is perceived as too liberal for that post. And he also displaced Mickey Kantor, an old and close friend, as

accounts for his hard-nosed and cor-

Getting tough with friends and lib-erals is one thing. Putting butterflies in hostile Republican bellies is another. But Mr. Clinton had better show he can play Lyndon Johnson-style hardball before he even takes the oath of office. Otherwise he will face more trials at home and abroad than he or any other leader can survive,

The New York Times.

Now for the Confidence-Building Part

By Anthony Lewis

N EW YORK — "In victory, magnanimity." So Winston Churchill advised, But for Bill Clinton it will have to be watchful magnanimity.

Anyone who thinks the gracious concession speeches

on election night presaged an Era of Good Feeling for the Clinton presidency — a suspension of partisanship - has a short memory. To win, Mr. Clinton had to survive an exceptionally vicious campaign against him. Republicans, embittered and divided, are not going to be kind and gentle to the Clinton administration.

To be effective in the White House, Mr. Clinton will have to win the confidence of not just the 43 percent who voted for him but of many of the other 57 percent. The Republican tactic will surely be to destroy that confidence by personal attack. That is the game Newt Gingrich knows, and it is the one that George Bush

played in the campaign.
The hard part of Mr. Clinton's confidence-building will be the central promise he made to the voters: to rebuild the economy. It will take years, even with the wisest policy, to correct the distortions of the Reagan-Bush years and cope with the grim intercational trends.

What he can do on the economic front, in his first days as president, is demonstrate the caring and the commitment to action that the people felt were missing in President Bush. But Mr. Clinton's task is complicated by the Perot factor: the fact that Ross Perot won a remarkable 19 percent of the vote on one main argument, that America must eliminate the budget deficit.

If Mr. Clinton actually made the brutal spending

cuts that the Perot vision requires, the economic effects would be devastating. The recession would worsen sharply. The Clinton idea, rather, is to stimulate the economy first and then, as it picks up, move toward deficit reduction.

Mr. Clinton can adopt one Perot theme, the reform of campaign financing. The only thing is that real reform will also have to reach the Perot phenomenon itself. It is wrong that one person can spend \$60 million

in the last month of a presidential race to flood the woters with propaganda. Careful legislation could persuade the Supreme Court to think again about its 1976 decision that limits on political spending violate constitutional guarantees of free speech.

The area ripe for early action by Congress and Mr. Clinton is social. Within months legislation should end the federal ban on fetal tissue research and the abortion gag rule. A family leave law will be enacted.

Those so-called social issues touch the most sensitive

area of division in the Republican Party. The great struggle shaping up pits Pat Robertson and the reli-gious right against conservatives who want government to stay out of such matters.

Mr. Robertson has achieved great power in the party. His Christian Coalition mailed out 40 million voter guides. (Why is the Christian Coalition taxexempt? There is a question overripe for inquiry.)

The Robertson forces' domination of the Republi-can convention this year offended many voters. Gov-ernor William Weld of Massachusetts warned on election night against the Republican Party's following the Democratic example of 20 years ago and moving toward the extreme.

The campaign, on reflection, offers one clear guide-line to Mr. Clinton as president: Play it straight. Some of us thought Americans had become so cynical that they did not care what politicians said. But it turned out that dissembling hurt.

Nearly half the voters, asked after they voted, said they thought Mr. Clinton was lying about his draft record in the Vietnam War. But 70 percent thought Mr. Bush was lying about his role in the Iran-contra affair, and that hurt him on election day.

Craig Fuller, Mr. Bush's chief of staff as vice president, said on ABC's "Nightline" a month ago that the evidence of Mr. Bush's falsity in saying he was "out of the loop" on Iran-contra was irrelevant. "It didn't matter in 1988," Mr. Fuller said, "and it won't matter in 1992." But it did.

The New York Times.

Thus George Bush's America Passes Into History

PARIS — In the 1920s, one of my aunts, Catherine Burke, wrote charming and much-anthologized story about a Boy Scout with July by kept home from the Memorial Day parade to look after an elderly neighbor. The neighbor proves to have been a drummer present at Gettys-burg when Lincoln gave his great address, and he gives the Soout a button from Lincoln's coat which the

president had given to him, My aunt and her sisters were only a little more distant from the Civil War than we are today from World War II. They experienced the Great War as adolescents or young adults. The man Catherine married had been gassed at the Argonne, and suffered from it for the rest of his brief life. I write about this because the United States in which they lived, and into

which I was born, now passes from the effective memory of Americans. It was George Bush's America, but it is not that of Bill Clinton or Al Gore. The significance of this change is not yet fully appreciated, for all that has been made of the country's new leaders having been born after World War II. The America of the 1930s and '40s

was white, provincial in its attitudes. Protestant and closely attached to a rural past. The frontier had closed only a few years before: Apache resistance to what then was called the westward march of empire lasted until early in this century. The country's black population

lived in ghettos and was generally prevented from voting, either by poll taxes, social pressure or threat. Lynchings were not uncommon.

Catholics, mostly German, were solidly installed in much of the Midwest, where they had no doubt of their full citizenship, but the Irish, Italians and East European Catholics of the big cities and the old industrial centers still suffered discrimination. Everywhere was anti-Semitism. By William Pfaff

sometimes overt, sometimes genteel, institutionalized in real-estate cove-nants, university quotes, social barriers. The norms of society were Protestant, and this was taken for granted by the rest, who usually tried to assimilate themselves to the majority, internaliz-

ing the discrimination, proudly putting forward successes — ballplayers, boxers, Medal of Honor winners, to show that Catholics and Jews could be "good" Americans. Blacks were congratulated for their heavyweight champion Joe Lewis, a "gentleman because he knew his place.

The public and parochial schools were machines of acculturation and

Bill Clinton and Al Gore now have another country to deal with.

assimilation, producing young Americans according to the dominant model. And of course assimilation, "Americanization," was what every immigrant child and parent wanted. But it was a white America without doubts. Even the Great Depression had only produced populists, "bonus marchers," union organizers and New Deal voters, rather than revolutionaries. There was at the same time nothing resembling the blinding displays of flags and martial music, the incessant patriotic proclamation and annexation of God to the Republic, that marked this year's presidential campaign. Nobody then had any doubt about their patriotism, or

about the values of the country. The United States in which Bill Clinton came of age was by contrast one of the deepest doubts: about a particular war, and foreign relationships and threats in general; about the credibility of the nation's democracy, the justice of relations between races and classes at nome.

One does not have to rehearse Vietnam and all that followed to affirm that these controversies of value and identity have subsequently domi-nated the American debate. The "cultural war" announced at the Republican National Convention was meant to exploit exactly these issues, more than 30 years after they first arose. That this declaration of war proved a political mistake is a hopeful sign.

The old identity of the country has during the same period been renounced in the most practical way

possible, by encouraging a new immi-gration composed of exactly the Asian and Latin peoples and religious pre-war immigration policy had excluded from the United States. This has happened with the support of Republic and Democratic administrations.

On the left, a new doctrinal denial

of assimilation says that the United States must be a mosaic of specific and often rival identities. Mr. Clinton has resisted the forces behind this idea in the Democratic Party, together with the systems of quotas and censored speech that come with it. He defends a traditional, color-blind liberalism. But the controversy is a sign of how far the country has come from the uncomplicated identity of its prewar past. The old identification was con-

nected directly to the country's origins, in predominantly white, North-European settlement, and the political culture of the European Enlightenment, British parliamentarianism and English common law. It is perhaps significant that both Mr. Clinton and his vice president represent the border South, where the rupture is incomplete. Nonetheless, their America is not George Bush's. There is no choice about this.

History has simply closed a door. Their new country possesses novel integrative forces, but these chiefly are those of paular communication and entertainment rather than conscious instruction, or felt family or community continuities. Those are mostly lost. The danger is that with them the coun-

try has lost its dynamic center, its integrative culture and tradition. But the country George Bush was born to is unrecognizable, even unin-teresting to vast numbers of Ameri-cans today, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore have another country to deal with. However, they were born to it, and know it. They, too, know no other.

International Herald Tribune. O Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

The Camps Thrive on The Silence

By Flora Lewis

P ARIS - There is a peculiar rep-etition, and evasion, in attempts to report on prison camps - really concentration camps — in Bosnia. Former Prime Minister Tadensz Mazowiecki of Poland, who went to investigate for the United Nations, said: "I don't have words to describe it, it is too horrible."

An ex-prisoner named Sakid, afraid to give his family name for fear of endangering relatives, told a New York Times correspondent: "I cannot tell everything I saw. There are things too horrible to think about." Though he did give some incredi-

ble examples of cruelty, it is as if the brutality of the camps is something to be recounted only afterwards, in bitter memory when actual wounds have healed, but indecent to mention while live victims continue to suffer.

That happened before, though most people didn't know. Now we know, and can't bear to face it. The United Nations reports that of 8,000 Bosnians who survived Serbian camps, over 6,000 remain imprisoned because they have nowhere to go. The julers say they will be released on delivery of a

foreign visa, but less than a thousand visas have been promised. Better than anybody, Jews know what that means in terms of human lives lost or saved, pain abetted or abated. They don't need new descriptions of concentration camps. They shouldn't be patient, once again.

Major Jewish organizations around the world have the structure, the expe-rience, leadership, means and political influence to rescue these people and arrange at least temporary resettle-ment. Even with their families, they are not a very large number. Governments unwilling to accept responsibil-ity would surely respond with visas if these organizations undertake to ar-

range and support resettlement.
The United States, France, Britain,
Italy, Argentina and several other nations have Jewish communities that are heard when they speak up, and they know very well how to go about meeting the needs of refugees. So far, nobody has spoken up. These people are Musiums, Slavs not Arabs, and don't have organized communities abroad automatically engaging in

their urgent rescue. That is all the more reason for Jewish groups to take the initiative, to show that concentration camps provoke the solidarity of victims of persecution. The moral duty is general, but refusal to shirk it and to be indifferent comes especially appropriately from the representatives of Jewry. Whether any of these Muslims would want to take refuge in Israel is

not known. An offer from Israel would have a dramatic impact on the atmo-sphere of the Arab-Israeli peace talks. But there are many other places where they would fit in without great difficulty; some Western countries almunities. It would be an even more impressive gesture to show that human rights are not a matter of creed, race or nationality, if Muslim and Jew-ish organizations in such countries could join in a salvation program. There are political as well as humani-

tarian benefits to be gained.
So far, according to Stephen
Kinzer of The New York Times, Norway has accepted 92, Switzerland 208, Finland 73. The United States has agreed to take 300 with their

families, and Belgium, Italy, New Zealand and the Netherlands 600. Sadako Ogata, the UN High Com-missioner for Refugees, has acknowl-edged the moral dilemma: "If you take these people, you are an accomplice to ethnic cleansing. If you don't, you are an accomplice to murder."

The choice has to be simple. Lives first. Principles don't revive the dead. Her commission's representative in former Yugoslavia, José Maria Mendiluce, said: "These are the most clas-

sic cases of genuine refugees that you

will ever see. They are people who have suffered horrendously."

There is a huge, overall tragedy that seems to surpass the capacity for compassion and action of a preoccupied world. But doing nothing is not the alternative to looking after all in need. Here is something specific, lea-sible, beyond any doubt of emergen-

cy, which can be done.

The refuctance of governments to act does not mean nobody can, and if is hard to imagine that governments would endure the shame of refusal to cooperate if private organizations take the lead. For the sake of con-science, of Jewish-Muslim reconciliation, of human beings submitted to the utmost evil human beings can inflict, Jews should sound the trumpet. They cannot be silent.

C Flora Lewis

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: One Lost Vote

NEW YORK — The polls have closed. The weather has been fine all day [Nov. 8], and an unusually heavy vote has been polled. In some districts three-fourths of the registered voters cast their ballots before noon. A few arrests of persons who attempted to vote illegally were made. When Mr. Cleveland voted he was received with cheers by the Democrats. A telegram from Washington states that President Harrison has not left the White House today. As he could only vote in Indianapolis, his

1917: Petrograd Coup

vote will not be cast in this election.

PETROGRAD — The capital is in the hands of the Maximalists or Le-mintes, and M. Kerensky, the Premier, has been deposed, a laconic despatch said yesterday [Nov. 8]. The success of the extremist coup, arranged by Lenin and Trotsky, was evident from earlier despatches an-

nouncing the seizure of government buildings and the taking over of the telegraph service by the rebel faction. The revolutionary committee issued a proclamation announcing that thanks to the co-operation of the garrison, the coup was realized without bloodshed. The proclamation adds that the new authority will immediately ately propose a just peace, restore the land to the peasants and convene the Constituent Assembly.

1942: To Rescue Africa

WASHINGTON - From our New York edition: President Roosevelt has explained to Marshal Philippe Pétain why American armed forces invaded French North Africa, saying Germany and Italy, "with greedy eyes," were proposing to occupy those nch French possessions, to "execute their scheme of dominant" such action would constitute for all the American Perchlics tute for all the American Republics the gravest metace, and would sound the death knell of the French empire.



U.S. Seeks to Funnel Aid to Bosnians Through Belgrade

By Michael R. Gordon New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Even as the United States is assailing the Serbs for killing Bosnian Muslims and driving them from their homes, American officials say they are seeking Serbian cooperation in making Belgrade a hub for relief to

Under an American plan to aid thousands of Bosnians suffering from hunger and exposure, the Pentagon would station military personnel in the Serbian capital to speed truck deliveries of aid to be-leaguered Muslims in Sarajevo.

The plan would represent a major change in Western aid. Until now, the West has been relying almost entirely on land corridors from Croatia and relief flights to Sarajevo. But fighting along the road from Croatia has endangered these shipments, and less than half of what the United Nations says is needed is being delivered in these ways. There has also been a trickle of aid recently via the Belgrade-Sarajevo land route.

Administration officials said a message was sent to Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen, the United Nations and European peace en-voys, asking them to seek Serbian backing for the plan. They want pledges from Slobodan Milosevic, the president of Serbia, and Radovan Karadzic, the leader of ethnic Serbs in Bosnia, to assure the safe

passage of supplies. The plan has become the focus of debate among specialists in Washington and Europe. Senior admin-istration officials argue that the new route is vitally needed to improve the delivery of aid to Bosnia, where, according to CIA estimates, more than 100,000 people may die

from hunger and exposure. A senior American official said: "The rationale is pretty simple: It is an important road to a part of Bosnia that desperately needs humanitarian relief. It is an opportunity for the U.S. to extend resources through the UN in planning for the

But critics say they fear that the arrangements will give the Serbs leverage over the West because the plan requires explicit Serbian coop-

"It would bring Washington into active cooperation with Serbian leaders that the international community has condemned as the sponsors of the killing in Bosnia," a Western official said. "It is the final stage of the 'well-fed dead' policy that refuses to confront the real issue, Serbian ethnic cleansing."

Department official and a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, added: "It makes the relief effort to some degree hostage to Milosevic. And it would make it harder to take any kind of military action against Serbia if the war should spread to Kosovo or Macedonia. It does tie Clinton's hands. It may be the least bad thing to do, but I do not like

The idea of sending aid from Belgrade was suggested by Prime Minister Milan Panic of Yugoslavia, who offered Serbian trucks and

To get more assistance to Sarajevo, the United Nations has quietly begun to ship aid from Belgrade, but it says that accounted for less than 15 percent of the supplies to Bosnia in the last week of October.

The American plan would try to transform the route from Belgrade into a bigger relief corridor. Under the plan, the United Nations would manage the shipment of supplies, trying to assure that aid sent through Belgrade was not diverted for Scrbia's use.

American military personnel would help unload supplies in Belgrade. Turkish drivers might be recruited to drive the trucks to Sarajevo. British and French peaceforce troops might protect the convoys once they entered Bosnia. Financial aid would be solicited from the Saudis, the Germans and

A senior administration official argued that the plan would not make the West unduly dependent on Serbian cooperation since Western nations would continue to send aid from Croatia by land and air.

But some experts question this, aying there are not enough peacekeeping troops to protect all the routes and that the Belgrade route is essentially a substitute for the other land rontes.

If the Serbs agree, a big question s whether the Bosnian Muslims will accept aid channeled through their enemies in Serbia. Bosnians recently turned away blankets that were made in Serbia.

3 Killed on Afghan Border

MOSCOW — Three Russian border guards were killed and four were wounded while trying to detain intruders crossing illegally from Afghanistan into Tajikistan, the Itar-Tass press agency reported



An elderly refugee arguing with Bosnian military policemen who stopped a convoy of trucks carrying Croats out of Sarajevo.

Relief Flights Delayed, and Troops Block Refugees' Exit SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovi- among the people to flee. On Satur- ing that they are unfit for duty. na - Relief flights into Sarajevo day, ethnic Croats frustrated by

fighting raged around the airport. UN officials in Bosnia said.

The head of the local Red Cross. meanwhile, asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to use its influence to persuade UN Protection Forces in Sarajevo to escort

more than 6,000 people to safety. Apart from the western suburbs near the airport, the Bosnian capital was relatively quiet, with only occasional small-arms or mortar fire echoing off the hills.

Government radio reported that Bosnia's heaviest fighting was again at Olovo and Maglaj, towns north-northwest of Sarajevo. Heavy renewed fighting was also reported in Mostar and Capljina. in predominantly Croatian areas of western Herzegovina.

A 10-truck aid convoy organized by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which had been headed to Sarajevo, was stopped near Mos-tar by fighting, a UN official in the Creatian port of Split said.

electricity for a third straight day to 60 must obtain medical certifi- Serbs."

Sunday, and pressure was building cates from military doctors show-

were delayed Sunday as heavy repeated delays of an evacuation Evidence of Atrocities convoy tried to walk out of the city. but they were turned back by

Battles Rage Around Airport

Bosnian officials said a Serbian commander had threatened to destroy the city unless the government allowed ethnic Serbs to leave treatment. The Washington Post immediately for Belgrade. Serbs reported from Washington over the denied issuing an ultimatum.

the cancellation of convoys for more than 6.000 people to Serbia peatedly over the past two months.

that some of about 500 to 600 men fighters and blocked their deparmitted atrocities. ture. Red Cross organizers said.

Agreement was reached over the committed by all sides in the re-weekend, however, to resume the gion," said the State Department convoys this week. The army said all women and children, as well as "We believe, however, that by far boys up to 18 and men over 60, the largest number of offenses have could leave as planned. But men 18 been committed by Bosnian

The United States has given the United Nations new information about atrocities in the Balkans that included witness accounts of mass killing and torture of prisoners. forcible expulsion and other mis-

The frustration mounted after largely on interviews by U.S. diplo-A 20-page document, based mais in areas of the old Yugoslav federation shattered by civil war. and Croatia. The convoys have been canceled and reorganized rewas the third report that the State commission charged with investi-The army, which originally approved the convoy effort, feared U.S. officials have said they hope the information eventually will be between 18 and 60 were eligible tised to prosecute those who com-

'The examples include abuses



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THE GRAINE POLICY TRINGS HOUSE.



Alexander Dubcek Is Dead at 70, **Prague Spring Hero Won in End**

By Mary Battiata

Washington Post Service BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia - Alexander Dubcek, the Czechoslovak Communist leader whose 1968 efforts to introduce "socialism with a human face" were crushed by a Soviet invasion, has died in Prague. He was 70 years

Mr. Dubcek, who suffered multiple injuries in a car accident on Sept. I near Prague, died Samrday failure of vital organs," according to the state press agency CSTK.

Mr. Dubcek was a beloved figure to many Czechs and Slovaks for his role in the brief period known as the Prague Spring. The Soviet inva-sion in August 1968 forced Mr. Dubcek from office, and to Moscow in chains. He returned home, but suffered more than 20 years of ostracism and public disgrace at the hands of the Communist hardliners who succeeded him. Soviet troops remained in Czechoslovakia

for the next 23 years. Mr. Dubcek, however, lived long enough to see his termenters overthrown during the "Velvet Revolution" of November 1989. The fall of communism also marked his retorn to political life, and he played a highly visible, if not decisive, role

in the street demonstrations and tense negotiations that ended four

decades of Communist rule.
Crowds that gathered at Wenceslas Square in Prague in those tumultuous weeks looked up to a balcony one cold evening to see Mr. Dubcek dance a jig with soon-to-be President Vaclay Havel as the nation's hard-line Communist rulers agreed to surrender power.

After the fall of communism, Mr. Dubcek served two years as chairman of the democratically elected federal parliament. Despite the poor showing of his Slovak So-cial Democratic Party in June elections this year, he remained an influential figure at home and

He had been mentioned as a possible candidate for the presidency of the independent Slovak state that probably will come into existence in January.

Since 1989, Mr. Dubcek had been criticized by rightist anti-Communists for failing to stand up to the Soviet invasion two decades ago, and for what some said was his less-than-forceful stewardship of the federal parliament in recent spected by many others as a stabilizing force during the often chaotic with a human face."

Mr. Dubcek was born in rural eastern Czechoslovakia in 1921 and spent 13 years in the Soviet Union, where his parents had moved to

work as teachers. When his family returned to Czechoslovakia, Mr. Dubcek was apprenticed as a locksmith and joined the Slovak Communist Party in 1939. He spent three years as an adult student at the Soviet Party School in Moscow, graduating with honors, In World War II, he worked in a munitions factory and joined in a Slovak uprising against the Germans and Slovakia's wartime Nazi-puppet government,

He rose steadily through the ranks of the Slovak and Czechoslovak Communist Party in the 1960s, part of a group of reformers who had Soviet blessings for their efforts to oust the hard-line president and party leader, Antonin No-votny, a Stalinist who had resisted Moscow's attempts to put the Sta-linist period behind it.

While professing his commit-ment to Marxism and the leading role of the Communist Party, Mr. Dubcek at the same time presided times. But Mr. Dubcek was re- over far-reaching changes that came to be known as "socialism



Alexander Dubcek, after his return to political life in 1989.



Each year we fly

more people than the

largest airlines of

Great Britain, Germany and

France...combined.

Perhaps one reason is the

remarkable service

our passengers enjoy.

Come Experience

Travel That's Anything

But Ordinary





TRAIN: In Europe, Mixed Model

(Continued from page 1)

sional training, technological research and development, and the coordinated establishment of ambitious public targets in areas like transport, the environment and telecommunications, combined with fiscal incentives and other measures to encourage industries in these sectors to invest

What seems to have been widely recognized in Europe is that industrial policy has a role to play in setting broad guidelines, in mod-

U.S. Investigates Slaying of Jewish Scholar in N.Y.

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The federal in-estigation into the 1991 slaying of a Hasidic scholar in the New York borough of Brooklyn will be handled by a veteran civil-rights prosecutor from Washington.

The Justice Department prosecutor, Jonathan Wroblewski, began meeting last week with lawyers from the offices of U.S. Attorney Andrew J. Maloney and the Brookiyn district attorney in the joint investigation into the death of Yankel Rosenbaum, officials said.

Lemrick Nelson Jr., 17, was acquitted Oct, 29 of murder and manlaughter charges in Mr. Rosenbaum's death.

But responding to pleas from elected officials and civic leaders. federal authorities announced the next day that they would begin an inquiry to see if federal civil-rights Hourcade, an official overseeing laws were violated in the killing, the project at the EC Commission.

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TANKENTAN ON THE WAY TO SEE THE TANKENT OF THE TANK

emizing core industries and in financing certain long-term projects of special public interest, but that it should not get involved in bailing out losers.

It is also clear that Europe has rejected the model of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which sets targets for certain key sectors. Thus there has been no centrally coordinated attempt to streamline the troubled auto or computer sectors by forcing mergers that would prohably make sound business sense.

As a whole, the current policies are described as "horizontal," to distinguish them from the old "vertical" practice of pouring money into one particular industrial sec-

One example is the \$180 billion high-speed train network being built around Europe, known as the TGV, for Train à Grande Vitesse, or very fast train. This project, unrelated to Germany's magnetic train. is being coordinated and financially backed by the European Com-

Having hegun as separate developments in different countries. each with a different standard, the network is now being standardized and extended across borders. Smaller countries, like Belgium, ger hundreds of millions of dollars from the Community's \$85.8 billion annual budget to build their sections of a project that would otherwise be financially impossible

for them. "European industry will clearly benefit both directly from the construction and later from the network that will result," said Jean Hourcade, an official overseeing

WHEN

THE AIRPORT

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MINUTES AWAY



PREPARENG FOR A FLIGHT TAKES ON A WHOLE NEW PERSPECTIVE. AMARI

EXPERIENCE #10 DIFFERENCE

Vernon E. Jordan, chairman of President-elect Bill Clinton's transition team, Sunday in Washington.

REACTORS: West Must Pay for Safer Nuclear Reactors, Russia Says

(Continued from page 1) essurized-water reactors similar principle to most U.S. types. American experts say they believe that although some of the older pressurized-water reactors can be nade reasonably safe, all 15 of the Chernobyl-type reactors, called seeking assistance. Some of these RBMKs, should be scrapped with-

The RBMKs are seen as threats not only to their operating crews and nearby communities, but also to much of Western Europe, Milbons of Europeans were exposed to fallout from the Chernobyl disaster. possibly suffering long-term health effects, and many Western experts say they believe that it could happen again. Moreover, the future of nuclear

energy itself could be at stake.
"All of us here are acutely aware that another serious nuclear accident could doom nuclear power everywhere, with immense economic consequences for many nations." said Dr. James Guppy of Brookhaven National Laboratory in New

Realizing that it is unrealistic to expect the RBMKs to be sbut in the near future, organizers called the meeting last week lo review Russian documentation that significant steps have been taken or are planned by Russian administrators to make the reactors safer.

Although neither the Atomic En-

ergy Agency nor the experts it invited to the meeting have regula-tory authority over the Russian reactors, their opinions carry weight with international lending agencies from which the Commonwealth of Independent States is

Western experts who spent the week reviewing Russian technical reports and data were impressed by the scope of measures adopted or in

nuclear power plant safety as a

condition for granting credit to the

progress to improve the safety of RBMKs. But the consensus of Western

experts was that the RBMK (an acronym in Russian for "Reactor, Big Power, Channel Type") has inhereni design flaws and probably never can be made as safe as the best Western reactors. The Russians sharply disagreed.

The newest and safest versions of the RBMK are on a par with the most reliable reactors in the West, they said, and have some significant advantages over Western

STALIN: A U.S. View

(Continued from page 1)

right" coalition as a danger to Russia's nascent democracy.

But the hard-liners, after promising to mobilize 100,000 people, appeared to demonstrate more weakness than popularity with their turnout

Still, the rally showed that some Russians continue to feel nostalgia for the dictator portrayed by Mr. Duvall as a paranold, sadistic gang-

General Dmitri Volkogonov, a Yeltsin adviser and historian of Stalin's era who served as consul tant to HBO, noted that Stalin's

physical death was irreversible, but that his political death was "agonizingly slow,"

"And his historic death, unfortunately, will never be, because he will be in our memory forever," General Volkogonov said,

living in the ruins of the terrible experiment that started 75 years ago. And the greatest riddle remains bow it could happen, how such a thing was possible."

a definitive answer to that ques-tion, instead focusing on the dicta-tor's relationship with his wife, Nadya, whom he probably drove to suicide, and his suspicions and eventual murder of most of his close associates. Some Russians in the audience accused the movie of crimes, but Mr. Carliner said the his personal life as a metaphor for

The producer said that what he

Taking note of the anniversary, the general added: "We are still

The film does not try to provide

did to Nadya "is what he did to the buses and trains to the rally.

Russian people."

Bernd Manthey. command

to rally party members against leg-islation be views as barmful. "We have had 40 years' experience with these reactors," said Dr. Eugene O. Adamov, who, as chair-

man of Russia's Research and De-

velopment Institute of Power Engi-

neering, is his country's top nuclear

CLINTON:

Economic Panel

his many campaign promises.

(Continued from page 1)

orders that will carry out some of

Several federal policies can be

immediately altered, and Mr. Jor-

dan singled out two on Sunday that

relate to abortion. He indicated

that Mr. Clinton would reverse the

policy of President George Busb

barring all personnel, except doc-

tors, at federally funded family

planning clinics from giving advice to patients about abortion. Similar-

ly, Mr. Jordan cited Bush adminis-

tration orders barring the use of

fetal tissue in some applications of

Meanwhile, the speaker of the House, Thomas S. Foley of Wash-

ington, predicted that the new Congress, still controlled by Demo-

crats, would quickly pass a range of

bills Mr. Bush recently vetoed but that Mr. Clinton would sign —re-

quiring employers to provide un-paid leave to workers in medical

emergencies or for the death of a

close relative, revising campaign

laws to further limit spending on

Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the

Senate Republican leader, said

again Sunday that be was prepared

medical research.

congressional races.

power official. "Like your Western reactors," be said, "our oldest ones are the least safe. But development is an evolutionary process, and our newest RBMK designs, we believe, are the safest and best reactors in the world. We certainly intend to pursue RBMK development."

The Ukrainian parliament, how-ever, has ruled that next year at the latest, the functioning reactors at Chernobyl must be shut, along with Chernobyl's Unit 4, which has been buried in concrete since it blew up in 1986, and Unit 2, which closed last year after a very dangerous fire.

AMERICAN

TOPICS

Drinking Antifreeze Killed Rare Condor

An autopsy shows that the death a month ago of a rare California condor was caused by its drinking antifreeze that probably leaked from a parked vehicle, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says. The 15-monthold male was found dead of kidney failure on a rocky ledge in Southern California's Angeles National Forest Officials said the bird apparently came across a puddle of antifreeze and was attracted by the sweet flavor of ethylene glycol, one of

Biologists had set the bird and a female companion free Jan. 14 as part of a plan to reintroduce California condors to the wild. The female remains free and will be joined by six more condors to be rele into the wild in December. Only 63 California condors exist, ali but one in zoos.

Short Takes

Mayor David N. Dinkins is trying to establish a residency requirement for New York po-licemen, who are not required to live within the city limits. This inspired a letter to The New York Times from a retired Police Department employee, Joe Lisi, who wrote, "Why not make it mandatory for all city employees?" He added, "If the rationale of residency require-ments is to have the cops closer to the people they serve, doesn't this apply to teachers, firefighters, sanitation workers and the like?" If that happened, the tax base would grow and neighborhoods would im-

When ordering takeout food, experts suggest using common sense: delivered food is seldom as good as restaurant food, simr foods like plain tandoori chicken travel better than those in beavy sauces, which can congeal, and crisp deep-fried foods often become soggy in the conpun to F

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About People

The Oakland (California) Tribune is no longer blackowned. But it now has become the first major U.S. daily to have a black woman as editor. The financially troubled Tribune's black publisher, Robert

C. Maynard, sold it Oct. 15 to the Alameda Newspaper Group, which also owns four small suburban dailies near Oakland. That group has appointed Pearl Stewart as editor. Ms. Stewart. 41. has had 15 years of reporting experience in and around Oakland. The paper has a circulation of 121,000, mostly among Oakland's majority black population.

The house in the Chicago suburb of Oak Park where Ernest Hemingway was born and lived for six years is being turned into a museum. The Ernest Hemingway Foundation recently bought the house for \$275,000 and plans extensive restorations to make it look as it did when Mr. Hemingway was growing up there around the turn of the century. Oak Park is best known for its Frank Lloyd Wright houses. But the Hemingway home is a Queen Annestyle dwelling built in the 1880s by Mr. Hemingway's grandpar-

Laura ingals Wilder, who died in 1957 at the age of 90, did not start writing "The Little House on the Prairie" and the other Little House books until she was 65. She wrote at the urging of her daughter, and speculation persists that the daughter did much of the writing. One scholar has turned up a mother to daughter letter saying, "Change the beginning if you want. Do anything you please with the damn stuff if you will fix it up.

Notre Dame's football coach, Lou Holtz, says of the expectations of Fighting Irish fans, They expect minor miracles every Saturday and major miracles now and then."

Arthur Higbee

BERLIN: Anarchists Drown Out Plea for Tolerance Streibl said he did not care who

(Continued from page 1) whose anti-anthority displays of street theater and occasional vio-

lence are a commonplace in the new German capital. For years before the fall of the Berlin Wall, West Berlin was a magnet for young men who wanted to avoid military service and for young people who took advantage of subsidies and the city's tolerance

of political and social extremism. Germany's domestie intelligence agency had warned that the anar-chists, known as autonomen, were the police concentrated their effilmmakers had debberately used forts on preventing confrontation between neo-Nazis and the thousands of young people, families and others who traveled by chartered

Bernd Manthey, commander of

the Berlin police, said that "no police and no tactics on this earth" could have prevented the assault.

The demonstration - held on the eve of the Nov. 9 anniversary of both the Nazi Kristallnacht po-grom against Jews and of the fall of the Berlin Wall -had won support of a broad cross section of German society. In addition to Mr. Kohl and Mr. von-Weizsäcker, leading poblicians from nearly all parties and representatives of industry, labor and show business were on

alition partner, the Christian Social Union, boycotted the demonstration. The Bayarian premier, Max Streibl, derided it as "a funeral march for a helpless democracy."
After the extreme-right Republican Party bailed bis remarks, Mr.

approved of his comments. Mr. von Weizsäcker's undeliv-ered text chastized German citizens

for looking away or minimizing the auti-foreigner violence and rising far-right extremism. He called on his fellow politi-cians to establish a legal immigra-tion system and relax the "terrible

shrill tone" of thetoric that "is only grist for the mill of violent extrem-Those comments were thinly veiled criticism of Mr. Kohl and

most of which have adopted the popular view that the country is being overrun by refugees seeking asylum. About 500,000 refugees are expected to enter Germany by year's end, more than the rest of Western Europe combined.

GATT: Some Are Hopeful on Talks, but France Urges European 'Hit List'

hand.

ed States was also ready to talk. in Brussels on Monday, EC foreign

talks in Chicago last week. Mr. Andriessen, the EC's comsisted after the weekend meeting

after the collapse of farm subsidy

"I remain optimistic for two rea-ns," be said. "Firstly, because I think the difference in views, although not insubstantial, could be bridged. Secondly, because we are not entitled, neither the Community nor the United States, to make a dangerous. failure of the GATT Uruguay "Every

would have to give ground in the At their regular monthly meeting talks, which broke down Tuesday in Chicago. France, the biggest ministers are expected to endorse farm producer in Europe and most their trade colleagues' call for a reluctant to cut subsidies, has stood quick return to the bargaining table in the way of a joint EC negotiating position with the United States.

On Thursday, the United States announced punitive trade sancmissioner of external relations, in- tions that would triple the cost of some EC goods, effective Dec. 6, threatening to escalate the dispute into a full-scale trade war.

Robert Reich, a Harvard University economist who bas advised Mr. Clinton in the past, said Sunday that a trade war would be "extraordinarily bad, extraordinarily

Every advanced nation has a tremendous stake in avoiding a

(Continued from page 1)

He said, however, that both the trade war," he said. "That's why I trade representative, said the Unit- Community and the United States don't believe it will happen." Mr. Clinton himself has avoided any comment on the trade situation but said last week that he was keeping abreast of developments.

> France, meanwhile, insisted Sunday that the Community should begin preparing retaliation.
> Tomorrow, France is going to

> ask the Brussels commission to draw up, on behalf of the 12, the list of possible countersanctions while hoping of course that we will not have to use them," said Mr. Strauss-Kahn, minister of industry and trade, in an interview with the Journal du Dimanche.

Mr. Delors, who has come under fire for his handling of the trade talks, also called for retaliatory sanctions against the United

"We must defend the interests of all countries, especially our service industries, farmers and agricultural workers," Mr. Delors said in aninterview with The Sunday Times of London.

Mr. Delors has been accused of sabotaging the talks by putting the interests of French farmers before the Community as a whole Ray. MacSharry, the EC farm commis-sioner, pulled out of negotiations on Thursday, saying Mr. Delors was blocking a deal.

Mr. Andriessen said he was hopeful for a resumption of the negotiations, which broke down last week over an EC refusal to cut back subsidies to oilseeds produc-

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday in the International Herald Tribune under the International Recruitment Feature

POSITION/LOCATION	COMPANY	
PROJECT OFFICER/India	UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)	
VICE PRESIDENT INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS/Los Angeles	World Vision International	
CORPORATE AND PRESS COMMUNICATION/France	Océ Graphics	
TWO PROGRAM EXECS/U.S.A.	International Youth Foundation	
PROJECT MANAGER/Italy	Rust	
EXECUTIVE HOUSEKEEPER/Oman	Private Employer	
DISTRIBUTOR/Spain	Industrial Machinery Distribution Company	
DISTRICT SALES MANAGER MIDDLE EAST/Munich	Compaq	

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Bonn to Pay Jews Who Survived Nazis

By David Binder New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The government of Germany has quietly signed an agreement to pay mil-lions of dollars to European Jews who survived Nazi persecution but were oever compensated or received minimal compensation.

The agreement between the German Finance Ministry and the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany was signed last week in Bonn and announced in New York by Rabbi Israel Miller, chairman of the conference.

The accord was completed at a time when Germany has been swept by radical-right political demonstrations and actions against foreigners and Jews.

The agreement "will make it possible for some of the most severely persecuted victims of Nazism almost all of them elderly and needy - to live out their days in dignity and relative financial security," Mr. Miller said.

Compensating Jewish survivors of the Hitler era, in which about 6 million Jews were killed throughout Nazi-occupied Europe, was begun by West Germany in in 1952. Billions of dollars were distributed in the form of a hump sum to Israel and to individual survivors. That

program expired in 1965. East Germany, then and later under communist rule, also paid compensation to German Jewish survivors of Nazi persecution living

ish survivors in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union were unable to file claims with either German government because that was not allowed by communist governments.

Their situation changed in 1989 with the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe. They are the Jews who will be eligible to claim payments under the new agreement, which is an outgrowth of the reunification of Germany two years ago.

The categories for payments include those Jews who were confined in concentration camps for at least six months and those confined in ghettos or forced to live in hiding for at least 18 months.

A spokesman for the World Jewish Congress estimated that indi-vidual claimants would receive about 500 German marks (about \$315) a month starting in 1995. A lump sum bridging the period until those payments begin will also be made. In addition, the agreement institutes an \$18 million fund to be distributed to nursing homes for elderly victims of Nazi persecution.

The spokesman estimated that as many as 50,000 European Jews from countries other than Germany would be eligible to file claims.

Elan Steinberg, executive direc-tor of the Jewish Congress, which is a member of the claims conference, said the latest agreement came from the original 1952 compensa-tion act by the West German gov-

In New Russia. A '69 Crime Could Pay

MOSCOW — A former army officer who bungled an

assassination attempt against Leonid L Brezhnev in 1969 is suing the military, which forgot to dismiss him at the time, for 20 years' back pay.

Moscow Radio reported

over the weekend that a court would decide on the lawsuit filed by Second Lieutenant Ilyin, who now lives in St. Petersburg. It said the lieutenant, whose

first name was not given, was certified insane and committed to a mental hospital after opening fire at a motorcade in which be believed Mr. Brezhnev to be traveling in January 1969. Disguised and armed, the officer took up position near a Kremlin gate as a con-voy of limousmes emerged. The driver of one car was killed and a motorcycle outrider wounded, but Mr. Brezhnev was not in the motorcade.

Lieutenant Ilyin onderwent 18 years of psychiatric treatment in Kazan, and was moved to what was then Leningrad, where be was released. He was absolved of legal liability for the attack.

"The Soviet Army completely forgot about its second lieutenant and discharged him only in March 1990, and Ilyin has brought an action against his own unit in order to claim 20 years' back pay," the radio reported.

Special Honors for Yeltsin in Britain

LONDON — The British government has accorded Boris N. Yeltsin two rare honors for his first

official visit to Britain. Mr. Yeltsin, who arrives Monday, will address a joint session of Parliament. Only eight leaders have done so in 25 years, and they were heads of Western allied nations. He will also lunch with Queen Eliza-

"We are doing all this," a British official said, because of a wish to emphasize to the Russian people that we want to bury the old tensions and welcome the Russians into the world that we inhabit."

"We want to prove that old enemies have become new friends," the official added.

The centerpiece of Mr. Yeltin's. two-day stay will be his signing Monday with Prime Minister John Major of a treaty governing rela-oons between Britain and post-So-

viet Russia, which is intended to help lock Russia firmly into the Western democratic camp.

The pact is the first between the nations since the 1766 Treaty of Amity and Commerce during the reign of Catherine the Great. The official said it contained strong commitments to Western economic and political values.

Britain agreed earlier this year to set up a hot line between the Kremlin and No. 10 Downing Street.

Mr. Major and Mr. Yeltsin, who have met several times before and are said to have a warm relationship, will also discuss international issues such as the crisis in the former Yngoslavia and the Middle East peace negotiations.

Other topics will be the conflicts in former Soviet republics on the fringes of Russia, arms control and the West's role in disposing of the old Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal.

Meanwhile Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the former Soviet president, went to Berlin on Sunday after Russian authorities lifted a ban on

The government had refused to let Mr. Gorbachev go to Italy last month because of his refusal to testify at Constitutional Court hearings into the banned Commi-

> "I think that incident was an absurd incident, simply ridiculous, and therefore I don't think it will happen again," Mr. Gorbachev

> He then flew out with his wife, Raisa, and daughter, Irina, to Berlin, where he is to be made an honorary citizen. An aide said he was expected to return Tuesday.

There was no immediate explanation from the government for its change of heart.

POLICY: As an Election Hangover, Clinton Faces Some Neglected Foreign-Policy Problems

because high-level U.S. pressure, which all the parties need as an excuse for making concessions to one another, has vanished.

At the same time, while the nation was focused on the election. several new problems that were brewing have flared into the open, including a potential trade war with Europe. Mr. Clinton said during the campaign that be favored retaliating against countries that closed their markets to American commenting oow so as not to complicate things further for Mr. Bush.

In addition, the Khmer Rouge are threatening to scuttle the UN election plan in Cambodia, which the Bush team helped to forge; there has been a new surge in Haitian refugees, and the civil war in Angola, which Washington and Moscow helped to settle, has resumed because Jonas Savimbi, who had been supported by the United States, was unhappy that his party lost the recent election.

Washington. While Mr. Clinton used his first public statement the morning after the election to stress his intention to maintain continuity in American foreign policy, his advisers are beginning to realize that, in several major areas, there may be little continuity to build on. In many areas, they could be plug-ging into a broken socket.

As a result, it is likely that Mr. Clinton's undefined and ontested instincts in foreign policy and crisis management will be challenged as quickly as his well-honed instincts and background in domestic poli-

cy, if not sooner. Lyndon B. Johnson wanted to hold the world at bay ontil be built the Great Society at home, but his prosecution of the Vietnam War would not let him. Mr. Clinton is not so naive as to think that he can keep the world at bay, aides say, but they insist be can juggle foreign and domestic affairs at the same time. That will depend, however, on the nature of the problems that

"Congress may gave Clinton a honeymoon, but the world will not," said Joshua Muravchik, a foreign-policy expert at the American Enterprise Institute, who has written several policy papers for Mr.

For now, his advisers say, Mr. Clinton plans to continue the basic approaches of the Bush administration in the Gulf, Arab-Israeli peace talks, Cambodia and in the arms negotiations with Russia.

They say he wants to move away from the Bush policies on China, where he intends to be tougher on Beijing; on Haiti, where he has promised to let in "boat people" seeking political asylum, and on Bosnia-Herzegovina, where be has rowed to do more to protect the

Mr. Clinton, they say, also plans a wholesale revamping of the mori-bund and demoralized Agency for International Development and a transformation of American defense strategy to put greater emphasis on smaller, more mobile forces, and on aiding military industries to make the transition to commercial manufacturing.

Those who have been advising exports, but he has refrained from Mr. Clintoo on foreign affairs divide his policy in-basket into two categories: urgent and important.

The first urgent matter is to assemble a foreign-policy team that can work together as smoothly as the Bush national security team did, Clinton aides say. The Clinton advisers include An-

thony Lake and Samuel Berger, former advisers to Jimmy Carter, former oeo-conservative Reagan Democrats like Richard Schifter, Penn Kemble and Mr. Muravchik; young generation Democrats like This is the backdrop against Nancy Soderberg on the staff of which Mr. Clinton will arrive in Senator Edward M. Kennedy, and academic experts like Will Marshall and Michael Mandelbaum.

There are also legislators: Representatives Dave McCurdy of Oklahoma, Lee Hamilton of Indiana and Les Aspin of Wisconsin, and

Morton Ahramowitz

Forging a coherent team from easy as it might look. There are pro-Israelis and pro-Palestinians, for- the economic resources with which mer hawks and former doves, and to influence events. all sorts of other strands. Virtually none of these Clinton foreign policy advisers have worked together in government before. In addition, they will be asked to wrestle with post-Cold-War issues that few of them, or anyone else for that matter, have any experience in dealing with or any hard consensus on how

to address. Once be has a team in place, Mr. Clinton's first task will be to deal with the disquiet among longtime American friends or important powers, from Sandi Arabia and Syria to China and Russia, who have been rattled by the downfall of the Bush administration, with which they had worked closely.

This has been the first change in party in 12 years," a Clinton foreign policy adviser said, "and we will have to move quickly to let everyone know that in most areas there will be continuity, and where there will be change there will be

men, like Admiral William J. Clinton aides. Their reasoning is Crowc Jr., and diplomats, like that without some serious and successful effort to address domestic problems, there will be no consenthis group and others will oot be as sus for Mr. Clinton to be actively

In the basket labeled "impor-

tant" will be a variety of oegotiations that the Clinton administration will inherit. The follow-on agreement to the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, which was negotiated by Mr. Bush and President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia last June, is still up in the air as the result of second thoughts the Russians have expressed about certain key provisions relating to the destruction of SS-18 missiles silos.

The Russian military is appar ently trying to persuade Mr. Yeltsin to use the recent hiatus in American foreign policy to secure a better deal. Mr. Clinton will insist that the Russians abide by the orig-

inal agreement, his advisers say. On the Mideast, the Arab-Israeli oegotiations are by oo means on a Syrian-Israeli and Palestinian-Israeli oegotiations are basically dead in the water.

Mr. Clinton has promised "con-

former Yugoslav republic from Serbian forces — if Bosnia still exists by the time he takes office.

Senators Bill Bradley of New JerSerbian forces — if Bosnia still exists by the time he takes office.

Senators Bill Bradley of New JerSerbian forces — if Bosnia still exists and Sam Nunn of Georgia.

There are also retired military

Another urgent priority for Mr.

Clinton in forcign policy will be dealing with the U.S. economy, say these talks, but says he will have a warmer relationship with Israel. But, by the time he takes over in January his challenge may not be simply maintaining continuity but reviving negotiations in a state of serious decline.

Indeed, Mr. Clinton's mere election will almost certainly invite the Syrians and the Palestinians, even the Israelis, to probe and test the

new president. Mr. Clinton has repeatedly said that he will support the use of limited trade sanctions, if necessary, to persuade the Chinese leadership to ease up on buman rights abuses. Congress will not have to take up the question of most-favored-nation trade benefits for China again until June 2.

But any change in the already volatile relations between Washington and Beijing could create a prospect that clearly alarms Japan

and other Asian powers.
On Bosnia, Mr. Clinton has said that he is ready to use force, in conjunction with the United Nacons, to get aid to Bosnia this winter; that he wants to tighten the embargo on Serbia, and that be will consider lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia, if Bosnia still exists in any viable form.



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inviting hospitality attract visitors

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whirlwinds of Tokyo.

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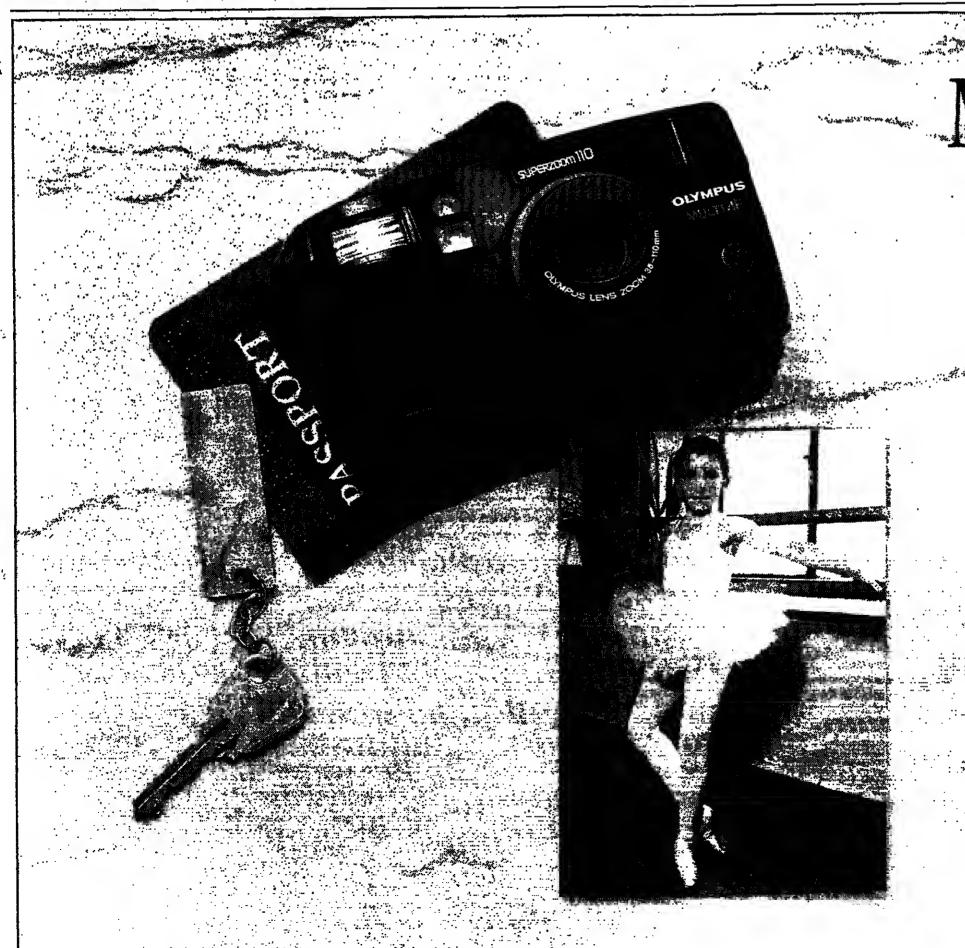
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keep business flying smoothly in

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AMERICA

Regional Strategy / Hopes of Trade Expansion

As GATT Flounders, NAFTA Steps In

The North American Free Trade Agreement, initiated by Canada, Mexico and the United States on October 7, underscores the new emphasis on a regional economic strategy for the continent. While the immediate effects of NAFTA will not be dramatic, it accelerates economic trends that promise greater prosperity as well as potentially painful adjustme

With GATT talks floundering, the three North American governments are rushing ahead with the implementation of NAFTA, which is scheduled to come Into force in January 1994. Numerous tariffs and other trade and investment barriers will be eliminated immediately, and most remaining Impediments are to be phased out over e 10 to 15 year

The conditional nature of many NAFTA provisions has led some analysts to comment acidly that e real trade agreement would need only 20 paragraphs, not the 2,000 pages of the NAFTA text.
But in the absence of a meaningful

GATT accord in the Uruguay Round, some American Industries have concluded that NAFTA and tough-minded bilateral bargaining are the best guarantees for expanded trade. U.S. pharmaceutical companies, for example, are unhappy with the minimalist language in the current draft GATT accord, which covers protection of their products from copying piracy. The companies are much more pleased with the agreement in NAFTA on their patent rights in Mexi-

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"Where the action has been is outside GATT," says Harvey Bale, e vice president of the Washington-based Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

For Mexico, NAFTA codifies e policy of trade and investment liberalization that began in the mid-1980s as the government sought a way out of the debt crisis. The country discarded its explicit protectionism and tradition of state ownership of major economic entreprises, and thereby atimulated e boom in imports and investment from the United States and elsewhere. U.S. exports to Mexico have almost tripled in the last five years, and Mexico has enjoyed e doubling in sales to the United States.

NAFTA also symbolizes Mexico's declining fears of U.S. domination. The accord provides a 15-year transition phase for the elimination of tariffs on such crucial Mexican crops as corn, and restrictions are maintained on foreign Involvement in the Mexican energy sector.

. Tha Office of Technology Assessment, a research arm of the U.S. Congress, reported recently that in the short term, NAFTA ia more likely to Increase U.S. exports to Mexico than boost Mexican shipments to the United States, bepast. At the same time, U.S. consumers will enjoy a number of benefits, including greater access to and lower prices for many fresh fruits and vegetables from their southern neigh-

But U.S. workers who lose their jobs because of competition from Mexican imports, or when production is moved to Mexico, will find it more difficult to find jobs in the sectors of the U.S. economy that are benefiting from increased mar-ket openness in Mexico, the OTA study predicts. This is because the U.S. workers who may be displaced are those who make standardized commodities such as blue jeans, and lack the skills necessary to make the more sophisticated goods that will enjoy greater demand in Mexico.

U.S. officials have put the number of Americans who could be left unemployed by NAFTA in the 1990s at 150,000, but they say twice as many people could find new jobs created by the pact.

Canada, which tied its economic future more closely to the United States in the U.S./Canada free trade agreement, entered the NAFTA negotiations primarily because it wanted to make sure its interests would be protected in the new accord. Canade's exports to Mexico were less than \$500 million in 1991 (compared to more than \$80 billion in shipments to the United States), though Mexican exports to Canade were much higher, at about \$2 billion. NAFTA can be expected to increase Mexican exports to Canada (and boost competi-

tion with Canadian exports in the United States), but Mexico's lower productivity and poorer infrastructure will limit Mexican price advantages

Some experts believe NAFTA could divert e substantial amount of U.S. Investment to Mexico over the long term, and that access to e rapidly growing Mexican labor pool could enable U.S. companies to use the threat of relocation to depress wage demands from American workers. In its recommendations to Congress, OTA says there must be a "major reorientation of U.S. Industrial development, train-Ing and labor market policies" so that U.S. workers can compete on the basis of productivity and flexibility rather than wages. The outcome will also depend on how far Mexico goes in encouraging a broad-based economic development strategy that boosts its workers' skills and

An extensive American Industrial policy, though, could have unfortunate consequences for Canadian companies they are not allowed to participate in research and development programs, and benefit from government aid, warns Peter Morici, a professor of economics at the Univer-



Heavy treaty: Carle A. Hills, U.S. Trade Representative, Jokes at the signing last month in San Antonio, Texas of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Behind her are President Carlos Salinas of Mexico, President George Bush of the United States and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada. Next to her are Mexican Trade Minister Jamie Serra (left) and

sity of Maine. "In the 1990s, the primary challenge for Canade may be to get in on the party," he says.

What will be the role of countries outside this quasiunified North American market? In several sectors, NAFTA requires that there be significant North American "content" to qualify for duty-free treatment - most notably for cars, computers and apparel. While tha limitations will be phased out eventually, they will discourage fourth-nation companies that envisioned Mexico, for example, as a lowwage production springboard for the United States.

Environmental concerns have also been raised about NAFTA. Critics fear that more American companies will build factories along the border insida Mexico to escape stringent U.S. environmental regulations and worsen exist-ing pollution problems. Yet the World Wildlife Fund and the National Wildlife Federation, two major environmental

groups, have backed the accord. They say that the limited provisions in the agreement on environmental protection are an important first step (ecological concerns having never been dealt with in e trade treaty before), and that that prosperity generated for Mexico by NAFTA will help pay for the upgrading of the country's environmental standards.

While they acknowledge the virtues of NAFTA, many economists believe that the future of the North American economy will depend on a number of factors - such as exchange rates, and tax and monetary policies - outside the sphere of trade and investment liberalization.

"If the three countries wish to turn tha process of economic integration into an economic success for the entire. North American region, policy consultation in areas beyond trade matters will be in order," asserts Mora Lustiq, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington,

Defense / Coping With Change

Turning to Plowshares Can Be Profitable

As military budgets shrink, in the United States and worldwide, the big American defense contraceral Electric, aircraft manu-facturers like McDonnell Douglas, and defense electronics firms like Raytheon are developing e variety of strategies to cope with the change.

They are acting out of necessity. The Aerospace Industries Association reports that 1992 will see \$3.2 billion more in civil aircraft sales than military sales. The last time this happened was 1979, but this time, says the associetion spokesperson Alexis Allen. we think it is Indicative of e long-term trend."

At the same time, employment among aerospace companies will decline about 8 percent from the end of 1991 to the end of 1992. Overell seles among the association's members will inch up from \$140 billion to \$143 billion, but that is static in real terms, once inflation is discounted.

"Our primary merket sure isn't growing, to put it euphemistically," says Bill Shumann, a spokesperson for GE Aerospace, e giant military contractor with \$5.3 billion in sales last year. His company talks little about what are called defense conversions, the reorient-ing of military technology and equipment to civilian (or "commercial") applications. At present, he says they are only looking into 'edjacent businesses," such as selling ground radars for civilian as well as

forget about adjacent businesses," observes Mr. Shumann, "is that there are of-

ahead of you." Another approach is taken by Raytheon, which develops and produces sophisticeted elactronics systems and components.

with success in Operation Desert Storm. The company'a second

largest group in sales is its ly enlarged Energy and Environment aagmant, which reported record sales and robust income. growth last year. In elec-tronics, Raytheon is buck-ing the downward trend in

nications satellite." One thing led to another and today Hughes is the world's largest private owner and operator of a

Hughes quickly recognized how these satellites were being used. They bought a company that became Hughes Network Systems, today the world'a



The diminishing demand for weapons and war material has caused the arms industry - and regions dependent on it - to rethink their commercial strategy.

Dennis J. Picard, chairman, and Max Black, president, have declared publicly that they are looking to "expand our diverse and established commercial businesses." The company has no Intention of abandoning its traditional military markats, however. Nor should it; the headline-grabbing Patriot missile is one of its star products, as are many other electronics systems used

the recreetional marine electronics sector, as well as pursuing air traffic control contracts worldwide.

fense electronice sales. By 1988, the company realized that future military budgets would be shrinking and began to focus on three distinct areas for growth: its traditional electronice business, telecommunications and space, and commercial markets. A new position, senior vice president of diversification, was created to spearhead the compamy's drive toward business development in nonde-

Robert J. Danekenyin. who holds this office, describes how, in the space area, Hughes has been diversitying for over 15 years. "We started out building spacecraft," he explains. Then we built the world's first synchronous commu-

fense areas.

largest provider of VSATs (very small aperture satel-lites). Hughes' success is proof that e systematic ap-A focused approach has proach to diversification also been taken by Hughes Aircraft, world leader in dealong with cutting-edge technology and e good sense of the market - can make conversion not only painless but profitable.

The end of the Cold War has affected not only America's arms industry but also some of the bases abroad where U.S. troops used to be stationed. Some regions have succeeded more than others in making the transltion. The 3,000 U.S. soldiers stationed at the Hahn military base in Rhineland Palatinate, for example, will all be gone by next September. But by May the Hahn airport will already start offering charter services in the civilian sector. By mid-1994 it will add cargo services to complement those of the Frankfurt airport, 50 kilometers away.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Heraid Tribune's advertising department. ● Stave Dryden and Steve Weinstein are free-lance journalists based in the United States. ● Claudia Fisi is based in Italy. ● Timothy Harper, based in Britain, is the author of "Cracking the New European Markets" (John Wiley & Sons, New York). ● Raphael Lewis is based in Paris.



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both digital recording and reproduction, matching software and hardware for unsurpassed sound. And that helps open the new digital age on a high note. Digital



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NORTH AMERICA

Trade / Low Dollar Helps

U.S. Can Claim Some Successes In Battle For Exports

The recession may be lingering but the lower dollar has helped U.S. companies across the board. Performance in certain sectors demonstrates U.S. competitiveness and even superiority, despite continuing hand-wringing over the overall trade deficit, which was \$66.25 billion in

According to Holger Engberg, a professor at New York University's Stern School of Business, the overall U.S. trade balance figures only show part of the picture. Last year, for example, the U.S. did import more merchandise than it exported (with exports increasing by 7.5 percent). But that must be set against a surplus in services of \$24 billion. That figure includes shipping, transportation, tourism and banking. Also, U.S. investors (including institutions such as insurers and pension funds) had a surplus of interest and income investments abroad of \$21 billion.

Services and investment heve mushroomed since the mid-1980s. Lumped together with merchandise trade, they are known as "current account," which in 1991 was e respectable \$8.7 billion (though this figure was distorted by the effects of the Gulf War). Mr. Engberg sees these figures as encouraging. As the U.S. moves away from low-end manufacturing, it is becoming more and more e provider of information, services and exper-

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table

This comes at e time when U.S. companies can take advantage of the worldwide tendency toward privatizing local industries. Dan Dahlo-Johnson, president of the National Federation of Export Associations, also believes that the most promising avenue is U.S. know-how; communications, transportation management, accounting systems, air traffic control, etc., as well as layers of "software,"

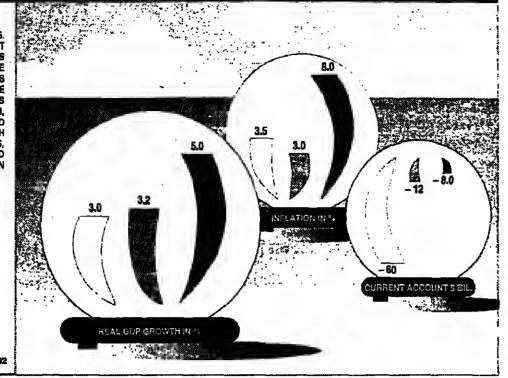
THE PROJECTION OF A U.S. CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT OF \$60 BILLION COMPARES WITH A \$92 BILLION FIGURE FOR 1990 (1991 FIGURES WERE DISTORTED BY THE WAR). THIS GIVES REASON FOR OPTIMISM, WHEN TAKEN WITH THE GOOD EXPECTATION OF GROWTH FOR THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND MEXICO, AND THE MODERATE INFLATION

ECONOMIC PROGNOSIS 1994-1998

☐ UNITED STATES

CANADA **■** MEXICO

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including television programs and movies, computer software and management systems.

"That will control the next 10 years of market trends," Mr. Dahlo-Johnson says. "It'e wrong to focus on large industrial economies like Japan and Germany. The United States is not poised to make inroads in consumer products. It's tough for us to make textiles or even clothes." Instead, the U.S. should be exporting its expertise - a movement Mr. Dahio-Johnson calls "systems colonialism."

Mr. Engberg cites office machines and consumer electronics (especially computers and peripherals), chemicals and pharmaceuticals, powergenerating equipment and electric machinery, telecommunications and aerospace as particularly strong cate-

Mr. Engberg also notes that certain export markets have shown continued growth, such as to Germany, where U.S. sales have grown from \$9 billion in 1985 to over \$21 billion in 1991, and the European Community overall. Canada and Mexico are also bright spots and are expected to mushroom after the North American Free Trade Agreement is ratified. The one country that most worries

Mr. Engberg is not Japan, which is slowly opening up its trading borders, but its neighbor across the sea. "In a few years, the U.S. trade deficit with China will equal the trade deficit with Japan today," he warns. "Wa're going

to have the same kind of bilateral

trade frictions we've had with Japan."

Last year, the exports to China grew to \$6.3 billion from \$5.8 billion in 1989; but imports skyrocketed, from \$12.9 billion in 1989 to \$20.3 billion in 1991. Japan, on the other hand, may well emerge from its present woes with long pent-up consumer demand and a need to buttress its infrastructure, which should benefit its principal trading partner, the United States.

An additional problem comes from the fact that small U.S. companies are not poised to take advantage of ex-ports. Despite isolated success stories and an array of government and private initiatives, including state export offices, U.S. Commerce Department programs and AT&T's Export Hotline, which provides information on markets and industries, "most export growth is attributable to corporeta systems," according to Mr. Dahlo-Johnson. "Small and mid-sized companies are hemmed in by money constraints. Organized International

marketing is quite low among most businesse

Big marketers tike Coca-Cola, IBM and Ford Motor Co. have reported weak earnings overseas. Coca-Cola's third quarter, for example, grew only 3 percent through September, as opposed to normal growth of 8 to 10 percent annually. Turmoil in European currency markets and intense competition helped bring IBM to e \$2.8 billion net loss for the latest quarter. Ford, once a star earner overseas. has seen its market eroded by competition from archival General Motors and local economic problems.

General Motors, on the other hand. had an increase in export sales last year of \$1 billion - a bright spot on the automaker's otherwise bleak financial picture. GM is particularly strong in the Middle East, where vehicle demand increased after the Gulf

But the most dramatic example of the biggest potential for exports is Sun Microsystems. The software programmer didn't even exist a decade ago; by 1991, more than half of its \$3.3 billion in sales came from overseas.

It is also notable that in spite of the downturn in exports, some U.S. gateways are showing e growth in shipments abroad. Los Angeles Airport, for example, projects its exports will grow about 15 percent in 1992 to 268,600 tons.

Mr. Dahlo-Johnson attributes much of the current surge in exports to e worldwide increase in economic consumption - what he calls the "world gross national product."

Steve Weinstein

Post-Election Scene / Creating More Jobs

Clinton's Long Record of Supporting Free Trade

Governor Bill Clinton will enter the White House with little practical experience in international economic policymaking, but he brings with him a retinue of academics and business executives who have staked out fairly clear positions on trade and foreign investment issues. Most of these individuals emphasize a greater govern-mental role in boosting American competitiveness and oppose restrictive policies.

But as the first Democratic president eince Jimmy Carter, who presided over the successful completion of the Tokyo Round GATT accord, Mr. Clinton also leads a party strained by debates over how to cope with the rapid globalization of the U.S. econo-

One of the first problems facing the new president will be the possibility of e trans-Atlantic trade war following the apparent breakdown of the Uruguay Round GATT talks. Last week, the United States threatened to impose punishing tariffs on \$300 million worth of goods from the European Community, chiefly white wine.

From the beginning of his campaign, Mr. Clinton maintained a relieves, and it would be counterproductive to limit these movements.

Mr. Clinton has endorsed these themes, and advocated measures that would offer incentives to American companies to keep and create better jobs in the United States.

At the same time, he has supported a renewal and strengthening of the so-called "Super 301" section of U.S. trade law, which provides for retaliation against countries maintaining barriers to American exports. He also has advocated stricter enforcement of tax policies to ensure that foreign firms based in the United States pay their rightful share. Both planks are popular on Capitol Hill.

In early October, Mr. Clinton endorsed the North American Free-Trade Agreement, but said he wanted to negotiete supplemental agreements with Canada and Mexico to help protect the environment and enhance worker standards and safety, as well as provide for further safeguards against surges in imports from Mexico (whether Mexico will go along with Mr. Clinton is unclear).

A key Clinton adviser on NAFTA has been Derek Shearer, a professor at



New direction? Breaking the GATT stalemate and avoiding an escalation of trade conflicts will be urgent priorities for President-elect Bill Clinton next year.

cord of overall support for open trade and Investment policies, His advisers on these Issues include Robert Reich, e Harvard political economist, who has written that to succeed in the international economy, the United States must focus on improving its citizens' skills and capabilities, and their access to the marketplace. Jobs and capital are destined to flow more rapidly through borders, Mr. Reich beOccidental College in California. Criticizing those who claim "all we have to do is have free trade and everything will be okay," Mr. Shearer says: That's simply not the case. The world is much more complicated.

Some observers in Washington predict e struggle in the Clinton Administration between congressional trade militants and Mr. Clinton's more moderate inclinations.

investing in EC / Growth Potential

A Success Story of Chips and Crackers

Venus Walers and IBM don't have much in common. One is a small Massachusetts-based maker of gour-met crackers. The other is — well, the other is IBM.

What the two do have in common is this: both are American companies that rely on sales in Europe.

Europe accounts for about 40 percent of iBM's annual sales, and company officials are biaming a recent slump in Europe for their \$2.78 billion loss in the third quarter. Venus Wafers sells its all-natural, low-salt wheat or corn crackers mostly in the northeastem United States, but in recent years has been exporting successfully to Britain. Company officials have said that eventually Europe may account for more than half their sales.

Brian Dwyer, who was Venus's president when it began exporting to Europe in 1989, has now become e consultant for other American companies selling to Europe. He reminds clients that in the early part of this century, most U.S. companies were locally owned and operated, and did most of their business locally. At some point, the typical company faced e decision about whether to expand regionally and then nationally.

Most of the companies that expanded are still around today. Many of those that didn't expand no longer exist. The same rule applies today for U.S. companies considering international expansion, especially to Eu-

"Too many Americans think selling Internationally is sexy in the 1990s," Mr. Dwyer says. "It's not saxy. It's a normal part of doing business in a bigger, different market."

Europe is the largest overseas market for American goods and services, and it's only going to grow. Many bigger American firms are torced to look overseas because their markets in the States are becoming saturated; the growth potential for iBM, McDonalds and Ford is much greater in wealthy countries where their products are not as widely marketed as at

in addition, there are "European" reasons for selling in Europe, of course: the formal beginning of the European Community's single market on Jan. 1; the expansion of EC membership from 12 nations to 16, 20 or even more countries within the next decade or two; the emergence of freemarket economies in Eastern Europe; the "Americanization" of European consumer trends and business prac-

Of these factors, the most immediate and most concrete is the EC's single market, which already has made considerable impact on the way Americans do business in Europe. The lowering of internal barriers for the movement of people, products, services and money is making it much easier - and more profitable - for many U.S. firms selling in Europe.

The advantage of the single market, at least in theory, is this: once an American firm is selling legally in one EC country, it can sell legally in all the other EC countries, too. Duties, tariffs, taxes, technical standards - all fac-

tors that made Americans approach each European country differently are disappearing with the coming of the single market. U.S. companies that might have needed 12 subsidiarles to sell in the 12 EC countries might need just one after Jan. 1.

Major automakers such as Ford (31 percent of its sales in Europe) and General Motors (21 percent) are not only selling to Europe, they are be-coming more "European" themselves by expanding production in Europe. Some of the most ambitious American factory projects, particularly in poorer countries such as Portugal, are being subsidized by billions in EC grants.

Many big companies, particularly iBM, AT&T and others in computers, semiconductor chips and telecommunications, have created strategic alliances with big European rivals to achieve the economy of scale necessary for pan-European operations as part of global competition with other multinationals. Europe is also proving profitable for

retailers selling American culture, such as The Gap clothing stores, the Blockbuster video rental group, the TGi Friday's restaurant chain, and hundreds of smaller companies marketing other distinctly American prod-

Vanus Wafers is one of those products; the crackers, savory rather than sweet, are an example of an American product that turned out to be particularly appealing to upscale European consumers who use them with hors

"When you're a smaller company, It's scary to think about exporting," Mr. Dwyer notes. "We realized this was a big gamble. But with the consumption trends in Europe, it was worth the risk."

Timothy Harper.

Tokyo Takeovers / Change in Strategy

Japanese Investors **Become More Choosy**

The second half of the 1980s was the golden era for Japanese invest-ments in the United States. Japanese corporations acquired the reputation for being big buyers of U.S. business or of starting up their own facilities

By 1990, Japanese investments in the United States amounted to \$81.8 billion, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, second only to Britain. JETRO, the Japan External Trade Organization, counted 1,433 Japanese affiliated companies in the United States, of which 54 percent started production after 1987.

But has the new decade signaled the end to this boom? With the global slowdown, can the Japanese continue to invest at such e high rate? At least one expert says that though the bubble may get smaller, it will not

Mark Lemer, managing partner of Morgen, Evan & Associates, e firm that specializes in deals between U.S. and Japanese corporations, points to a new pattern of Japanese investments in the United States: the move is toward smaller, minority stake investments to access selected markets or industries.

"We are seeing a very specialized trend, much more focused on specific technology and distribution systems," says Mr. Lerner. The days of the across-the-board buy-ups and transplants are past.

This new strategy is resulting in difterent sectors being targeted by Japanese investors. Real estate, notably after the Japanese ran into controversy with such property as Rockefeller Plaza and Pebble Beach Golf course,

has fallen out of favor. in its place, high-tech companies, operating in the field of semiconductors, biotechnology, telecommunication and fiber optics, are preferred. A recent example is Yamanouchi Phar-maceuticals buying a 29 percent stake in Robert Pharmaceuticals of New Jersey. The other sector of particular interest to the Japanese is the food and beverage industry.

Mr. Lerner suggests that at least in part the funds will come from Japanese-owned companies in the United States that are already making a profit and that need to do something with the dollars." Otherwise, there are companies in Japan that do not have any debt and are prepared to make investments in the United States. Japanese companies hope to gain

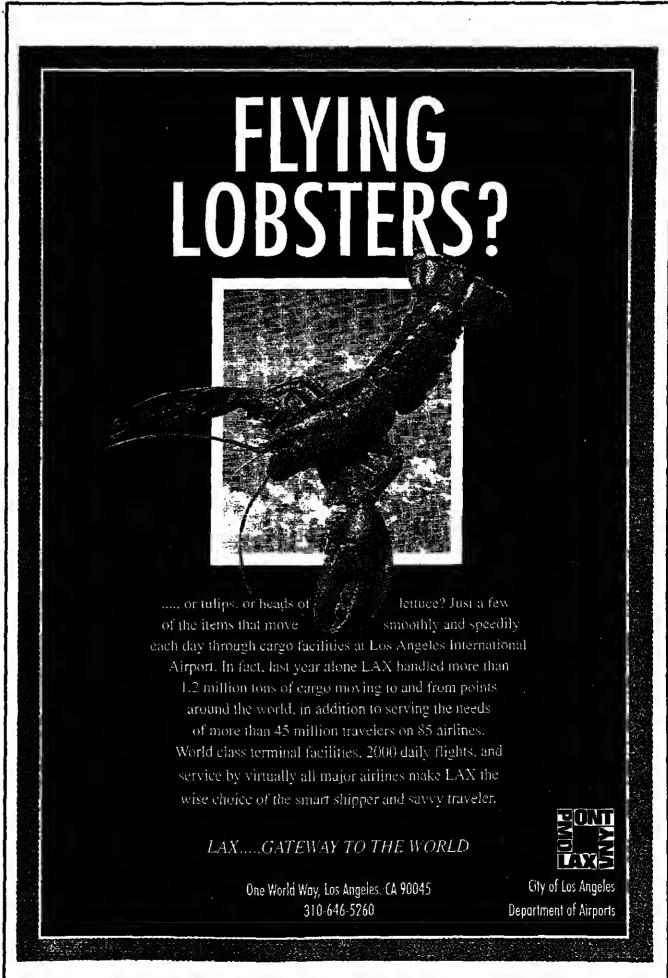
access to technology that they can apply to other products, in part as a reaction to the brewing trans-Pacific patent war. Japan paid \$3.2 billion more in patent fees in 1991 than it was paid, according to the Bank of Japan. A second aim of these new types of

investments is to gain access to U.S. distribution systems for Jepanese companies' other products. Lastly, Mr. Lerner points to one oth-

er factor that also motivates Japanese investing in the United States: the potential for the U.S. company's products on the Japanese's home turf. This is in part prompted by a need to try to reduce Japan's foreign trade surplus with the United States.

The two-way nature of these arrangements is illustrated by two deals Sanyo made earlier this year. The Japanese company agreed with General Electric of the United States to cooperate in technology, manufacturing and sales, including an arrangement under which GE will produce e line of Sanyo-designed rotary compressors. Secondly, Sanyo has agreed to market telephone answering equipment from Information Storage Devices of the United States.

Raphael Lewis



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1992 Page 10 学の自身的的 2.4 字子 1.5 学者 1.5 学 1 不是一个,我们是一个,我们是一个,我们是一个,我们是一个,我们是一个,我们是一个,我们是一个,我们是一个,我们是一个,我们是一个,我们是一个,我们也会会会会会会 被暴地。1997年,我们也是被接近对外的人,我们就是有一个人的人,我们是一个人的人,我们也不是一个人的人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人,我们也是 Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tet: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions iff issee Mor Istriker's Marubeard Marubeard Mutual Ben Ni B New Engkard Penney J.C Prosect Of Philips Morris Sear's Jovers Seek Morr Seek Morris Seek 146600 756444 (A) 110744 (A) 1107 High Yielding Debt がある。 のでは、 Austri Austri Austri Austri Austria Austria Austria Austria Austria Belgium Belgium Belgium Belgium Belgium · 把打骨指挥打打了 医阴管切断性阴管性阴管阴管切断性 Dollar Zeros Content of the conten **Pounds MUTUAL FUNDS** 4.63 4.94 7.36 8.27 6.26 4.68 6.67 7.80 70007; 14.42 15.98 4.57 4.94 78.92 31.61 10.22 10.77 17.76 16.77 17.76 16.77 12.98 13.70 15.25 NL 9.30 9.42 11.46 12.37 14.52 17.25 12.55 12.95 7.95 7.91 mch: 3.15 ML 3.40 ML 8.42 NL 9.48 ML 8.50 ML Speci Widgr Tunkin AGE Adjus AL TF AZ TF GroCo Groino Hiyid InsMu IntBd InterG IntGr InvGB LIdMu LowP I MAN TE 7.50 13.46 (roup) 2.67 9.50 11,10 11.74 17.50 15.60 10.40 17.57 14.47 11.47 1200 reytus General GnCA 13.11 GMBd p 14.93 GNY p 19.79 reytus Premier | SECTION | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12 CT IT 123 1120
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Threat of Trade War Adds To Bonds' Attractiveness

By Carl Gewirtz

mal Herald Tribune ARIS - Add to the list of compelling reasons to buy bonds, especially those denominated in U.S. dollars, the threat of a trans-Atlantic trade war. While there is still a long way to go before the current skinnish between the United States and the European Community risks erupting into a disaster, analysts believe that bonds will fare better than equities and the U.S. dollar better than other currencies so long as the danger remains.

"It's not easy to figure out who would be the winners and losers from a trade war, it would be a

disaster for all economic activity," cantioned David Morrison at Goldman Sachs in London.

In Europe, prices are But like other analysts, he expected to rise as cites the relatively closed U.S. interest rates drop. economy - where trade accounts for some 15 percent of

total activity, compared with 60 percent for Europeans - to support the view that "the dollar should be less exposed" than other

Jonathan Hoffman worries that the trade conflict would be a further "blow to confidence and contribute to even slower growth prospects" than already envisioned for next year "and possibly thereafter '

"It's an environment more supportive of bonds than equities," he

Bonds already have a lot going for them. In continental Europe, bond prices are expected to rise substantially as interest rates drop. While analysts debate whether this will happen this year or early in 1993, they are convinced that an emerging recession will drive German interest rates sharply lower and allow the rest of Enrope to

Dollar bonds are seen benefiting from the expected surge in the currency and the dim worry about inflation pushing up long-term

Given the expected capital gains on European bonds and the dollar's appreciation, the best combination, analysts say, is to buy European paper and hedge the currency exposure into dollars.

French franc bonds remain the favored buy as the potential capital gain is larger than elsewhere. Long-term French government bonds ended the week yielding 74 basis points, or nearly % percentage point, more than 10-year German government paper.

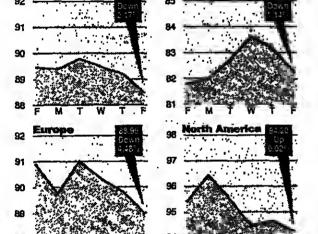
That is a decline of 12 basis points on the week, and analysts see no reason why the spread should not continue to narrow to the nearly 30 basis points that prevailed early this year. The contraction of the spread means French bond prices should rise further and faster than prices on German bonds.

In all, 8.1 billion francs was raised last week. Issuers included Electricité de France selling 2 billion francs of 5-year notes, the World Bank 1.5 billion francs of 7-year paper, Rhône-Poulenc 1

See BONDS, Page 13



International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 Internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending November 6, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



	cioss	cione	change		cions	close	_ change
Energy	89.59	94.19	-4.88	Capital Goods	88.60	90.B1	-2.43
Utilities	64.26	87.12	-3.28	Rew Materials	90.09	92.92	-3.05
Finance	80.66	82.29	-1.98	Consumer Goods	90.74	92.10	-1.48
Services	96.13	97.13	-1.03	Miscellaneous	97,45	101.72	-4.20

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zestand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo. New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten lop stocks are tracked.

Heavy Bets on Rate Game

By Floyd Norris New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Rarely have so many bet so much, and with so much borrowed money, as is now being bet on one simple proposition: Shortterm interest rates will not rise, or at least will not rise very much.

The public now believes it, but it is not individuals who are doing the bulk of the speculating. The big bettors are institutional investors, banks and brokerage houses.

Those who made the bets a couple of years ago have cleaned up, a fact that has enticed many

But what will happen if they are wrong, if rates rise significantly? The answer could be a linancial debacle. If it happens, it will probably be interpreted as a Wall Street reaction to the Clinton adminis-tration. In fact, it will be the result of excessive

speculation by bettors in search of a sure thing. The game now is simple, at least for big investors. With no money down, you borrow at short-term rates, maybe 3 percent or so, and use the money to buy looger-term securities, paying 5 percent or more. The difference is profit.

The brokerage industry, as George Monahan of the Securities Industry Association notes, now has of the boat, it could get interesting."

three times the bond inventory it had five years ago. Banks now have more Treasury and government

agency securities than they have business loans outstanding. Hedge funds—the investment vehi-cles that try to make big killings quickly—are said to own upward of \$100 billion in Treasuries. Much of that is financed with short-term loans.

The risk, obviously, is that short-term rates will move up, wiping out the profits. Those on Wall

Refunding fitters hit the bond market. Page 13.

Street have an answer for that. The idea is that they will sell futures contracts, thereby being able to profit from rising short-term rates and offsetting their losses from the original bond investment.

Alternatively, they could dump the lunger-term bonds. Both strategies assume willing buyers will be easily found, which might happen only after prices had fallen a long way.

"There are a buge number of people on nne side of the boat," said Gordon Ringeon, a hedge fund manager in San Francisco who is not playing the

Industrialists Press Lamont

They Seek 2-Point Cut in U.K. Interest Rates

ailing economy out of its recession, industrial leaders clude a loosening of monetary conditions."

England, Britain's biggest employers group told Norman Lamont chancellor of the Exchequer, that he should also boost, or at least maintain, spending on capital projects such as roads and railways.

"We think the case for a further loosening of monetary conditions is very strong," said Howard Davies.

lending rates, possibly as early as Monday and at least my, with just 8 percent saying they were optimistic.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

"The strategy for growth should consist of an orientation of public speeding toward things that will terest rates by a further two points to help dig the promote growth." Mr. Davies said, "and should in-

Meanwhile, the Institute of Directors said in Lon-In an opening salvo from the annual Confederation don that confidence in the economy among British of British Industry conference in Harrogate, northern British business leaders had dropped to its lowest level in October since the 1991 Gulf War.

> The institute interviewed 312 of its members for the survey, more than half of them chairman or managing directors in all companies of all sizes.

The organization's latest Business Opinion Survey the Confederation's general secretary. "Indeed we found only 10 percent of directors felt more optimistic would argue that it should be possible to get probably about the economy in October, down from 13 percent another two points off interest rates in fairly short in the previous survey in August and down from 50 percent in June.

Independent economists said financial markets Only in February 1991, during the Gulf War, were were braced for a cut in 8 percent clearing bank base even fewer business leaders positive about the econo-

"The main business worry in October continued to The confederation welcomed the new go-for-growth be insufficient demand," the institute said. Among stance that Prime Minister John Major's government those surveyed, 41 percent felt the pinch of a lack of bas adopted since it withdrew sterling from the European exchange rate mechanism in mid-September.

demand for their products, 5 percent more than in the August survey.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

ERM Works German Public Spending Cuts Spark Infighting

But System Is Flawed, DECD Says

By Carl Gewirtz nal Herold Tribune

PARIS - Britain's complaint that the European exchange-rate mechanism needs repair before sterling can return to the fixed-rate system is right, but for the wrong reasons, an analysis of the September currency crisis to be published

Monday suggests.
Contrary to British complaints, the currency grid functioned exactly as it was intended, says a study in the October issue of Financial Market Trends, a publication of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

But the system is flawed in the same way that nearly two decades ago caused the postwar Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates to collapse. The problem is the lopsided discipline: Partici-pants are obliged to maintain ex-change rates against the anchor currency, whereas the standardbearer is under no constraint to run a responsible economic policy.

In 1973 it was the legacy of the unfinanced war in Vietnam that led to the breakdown of the Bretton Woods system, and in 1992 it is the unfinanced cost of German unification that is straining the European monetary system. The changed economic circum-

stances in Germany are an impor-tant cause of the recent currency crisis," the report states.

The analysis is liberal in apportioning blame. Without explicitly citing Britain, the study rebukes the government for having allowed divergences of economic fundamentals" with Germany to become too large. A devaluation of sterling was the only way to solve that problem, the study suggests.

Although the United States is

not linked to the European Mone-tary System, it was chided for its "benign neglect" of the dollar,

See CRISIS, Page 13

By Brandon Mitchener Internanonal Herald Tribune

increasingly upset by internal bickering over plans to cut public expenditures for the poor, elderly and socially disenfranchised as the country dips into recession.

ter Theo Waigel, for example, last week suggested trimming federal spending by 7 billion Deutsche marks (\$4.4 billion), in large part by cutting funds for asylum seekers, children and students, and wages of public-sector employees.

least resilient victims of recession, while not saving nearly as much as is needed to close a projected budget shortfall of 20 Mr. Waigel, bea

FRANKFURT — Germany's coalition government, al- mandatory retirement age to 70 from 65. A German newspaready under external fire for a plan to raise taxes, is now per had quoted an unidentified senior CDU politician as saying such a move would save the government 7.5 billion DM a year in social security benefits.

Mr. Blum called the German retirement threshold "ta-The often-bitter infighting revolves around various painful boo" and said anyone who even thinks of tinkering with it proposals on paying for German unification. Finance Minis"doesn't bave all his cups in his cupboard."

Kurt Biedenkopf, the CDU bead of Eastern Germany's state of Saxony, meanwhile, complained to Chancellor Helmut Kohl last week that Mr. Waigel lied about the extent of Western Germany's sacrifices for the East. Mr. Biedenkopf Critics said the planned cuts would primarily burt the also said the finance minister's medium-term fiscal planning

Mr. Waigel, bead of the CDU's Bavarian sister party, the illion DM.

Christian Social Union, in turn called Mr. Biedenkopf's
The federal labor minister, Norbert Blüm, in the latest accusations an "evil insult" and said the Eastern German

exchange, on Sunday emotionally denounced a proposal by politician was attacking not only his own credibility, but also a fellow Christian Democratic Union official to raise the that of Mr. Kohl, who heads the CDU,

Privately, however, Mr. Waigel seemed to be leaning toward an admission that his numbers did not add up. The weekly Welt am Sonntag newspaper reported finding an internal finance ministry document outlining savings of "more than 10 billion DM" in the 1993 budget in addition to proposals already made public.

The chancellor so far is withstanding criticism better than the finance minister. At a weekend CSU convention in Nuremberg, Mr. Kohl received a two-minute ovation after his speech, while Mr. Waigel, the party chairman, received only 90 seconds of applause.

Mr. Kohl, whom the weekly Der Spiegel portrayed as a newly converted "Savings Commissar," told his cabinet he

See SPENDING, Page 13

Singapore Notebook

Telecom Banks on Winning Australian Bid

More than just commercial interest is at stake for Singapore Telecom International in its bid to win Australia's third mobiletelephone license.

STI, the overseas investment arm of the island's government-owned telecommunications monopoly, Singapore Telecom, has budgeted 1.6 billion Australian dollars (\$1.1 billion) to develop and operate the Australian network over the next 10 years.

Results of the bidding are to be announced early in 1993. Two other teners are v son Telecommunications Australia, a unit of Hong Kong's Hutchison Whampon Ltd.; and Arena GSM, a consortium led by Britain's Vodafone Group PLC.

STI has been investing aggressively overseas since 1989. It has spent more than 200 million Singapore dollars (\$123 million) to form joint ventures with, or bny stakes in, telecommunications com-panies in the United States, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Australia, Indonesia

With its own relatively small domestic market pretty well saturated, Singapore Telecom must look offshore for future growth. Sung Sio Ma, STT's chairman, said that revenue from his company's operations, negligible at present, was expected to account for up to 20 percent of Singapore Telecom's earnings in five years.

creasing pressure to open its own markets and services to foreign competition.

Earlier this year, the government granted Singapore Telecom, which had an operating surplus of 869 million Singapore dollars on sales of 2.2 billion dollars in 1990-91, exclusive rights to provide domestie and international phone services, as well as telex and telegram services, for 15

The Singapore market for equipment chines, is already open to private-sector competition.

But Mark A. Hukill, lecturer in the Mass Communication Department at the Nece Ann Polytechnic in Singapore, said the government intended its liberalization process in the telecommunications sector to be slow and well-planned.

"It is not likely that services, even non-basic services such as paging, will be opened to competition in the next several

Time for a Trade Bloc?

Demands by a Clinton administration for more equal benefits in trade with Asia, combined with a breakdown in the Uruguay Round of trade talks, would

However, analysts say that as Singapore strengthen calls for East Asian nations to expands abroad, it will come under inform their own trade group.

The countries in East Asia that have the largest trade surpluses with the United States — Japan, China and South Korea - have been among the most reluctant to form such a group.

Malaysia has been campaigning for an East Asia Economie Cancus, which it says would defend regional interests and fight protectionism. Washington asserts that forming an exclusive East Asian trade group would divide the region from major

Indonesia has proposed that to overcome U.S., Japanese and South Korean objections to the caucus, it should not be a free-standing body but instead act as a lobby within the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. Members of the forum include the Umited States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand as well as East Asian countries.

Ali Alatas, the Indonesian foreign minister, said that the Indonesian proposal did not yet have full support from all six members of the Association of Southeast

He warned that if the Uruguay Round were to collapse and the Umted States and Europe became more inward-looking, it would strengthen the hand of those in Asia who say, "O.K., then we will have to take care of ourselves too."

Tax Overhaul Weighed

The Singapore government is preparing public opinion for a possible revamp of the tax system that would reduce corporate and personal tax rates in exchange for introduction of a spending tax.

Malaysia recently announced that it would cut the country's corporate and maximum personal income tax rate to 34 percent from 35 percent.

This is still higher than Singapore's corporate rate of 30 percent and maximum income rate of 33 percent. But other eco nomic competitors in East Asia, such as Hong Kong, have substantially lower tax rates than Singapore and the trend in a number of other regional countries is to reduce direct taxes as a way of rewarding hard work and enterprise.

With an eye to the future, when Singapore may have to offer a more competitive tax regime to prevent foreign investors from being drawn to lower-tax countries in Asia, the government is preparing a public information paper on a goods and

Gob Chok Tong, the prime minister, indicated recently that he favored a tax restructuring. If you tax income, you are taxing the productive factor," be said. "But when you tax spending, you are encouraging savings."

Michael Richardson

Slower Growth Is Forecast for Southeast Asia

opment Bank study.

port incomes and reduced foreign investment, mainly due to Japan's financial difficulties. But an upswing is expected next year as the world economy recovers.

bas "strong economic fundamentals," allowing it to recover its momentum to 7.9 percent in 1993, the forecast 7.5 percent growth in 1992 and 7.8 percent next year.

Strong exports bad booked Monthly is showing to decline from 6.6 percent in 1991 to 5.5 percent this year, because of lowered domestic demand resulting from tight monetary policies. But forecast 7.5 percent next year.

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Strong exports bad booked Monthly is showing to decline from 6.6 percent in 1991 to 5.5 percent this year, because of lowered domestic demand resulting from tight monetary policies. But an upsilone for the forecast 7.5 percent next year.

manila — Economic growth in Thailand's gross year after a mild recession in 1991, domestic product is expected to be rising to 5.1 percent in 1993 after at 7.2 percent this year, down from year, from 6 percent in 1991, because of high inflation and interest with infrastructure bottlenecks and rates, according to an Asian Development. rates, according to an Asian Devel-opment Bank study.

a generally overheated economy, the Manila-based bank said.

program has brought inflation in the disaster-plagued country below 9 percent from 20 percent in September 1991.

1991, but the stagnation in industrial countries and tight domestic A stringent monetary and fiscal monetary policy have combined to

Malaysia's economy is showing to decline from 6.6 percent in 1991

CITINVEST

49, boulevard Prince Henri, 1-1724 Luxembourg RC LUXEMBOURG 8 24480

NOTICE TO ALL UNITHOLDERS

By decision of the Management Campany, Citiavest S.A., CITIBANK N.A., LONDON has been appointed investment advisor for the Citiavest Managed Growth USD and Euro Portfolios and for the Citinvest Cuardian Euro Portfolio in lieu of Citibank (Switzerland). The revised Sales Prospectus dated November 1992 will reflect this change.

CURRENCY RATES

C International Herald Tribuna

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The U.S. Election World Monetary Crisis Slaughter in Sarajevo	NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET	DURCH NOT SQUARE FOR
Mideast Peace Talks	OTC Consolidated tracing for week and of the third Low Close One of the thi	The state Lor Case Color

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pom	Plus	45,000	69.160	25,000	
- **hand deliv. Madrid.	Plos.	55,000	69.60	27,500	
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witzerland	SFr.	590	1,992	330	
Best of Europe, N. Africo, former French Africo, Middle Bost	s	630		345	
Juli States, Asia Central/Latin An	nerico \$	790		430	
est of Africa	\$	900	-	495	

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New International Bond Is

Compiled by Laurence	Amount		_			
	(millions)	Mat.	Coup.	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate No	ites				WCCK	
Bonque Nationale de Paris	\$ 75	2002		99%		<u> </u>
Crédit Local de	4100			77%	_	Below 6-month Libor, Minimum wherest 5%, mosassum 943 Noncollable. Fungible with autstanding issue, resing total t \$225 million. Fees 0.50%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
France Bectricité de France	\$100	2002	1/4	99	_	Below 6-month Libor, Minnaum interest 5%, maximum 35/3 Noncollable, Fees 0.50% (Lehman Brothers Int'L)
Guinness Finance	\$100	2002	14	99.95	_	Below 6-month Libor, Minimum interest 5W%, recommen 8W9 Noncollable. Fees 0.50%, (UBS—Phillips & Drew Securities
Hankyu Department	\$ 75	1994	0.03	101%	_	Over 3-month Lubor, Noncollable, Fees not disclosed. Denominations \$1 million. (Lehmon Brothers Int'l.)
Stores Europe	\$ 50	1997	14	100	_	Over 6-month Libor. Reoffered of 99.95. Noncellable. Fed 0.15%. Denominations \$500,000. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Norway	\$200	2002	1/4	991/2	_	Below 6-month Libor, Minimum interest 5%, mosomem 83/9 Noncollable, Fees 0.50% (Kudder Peacody Int 1.)
Sumitomo Electric Industries	Y 10,000	1997	76	100	_	Over 3-month Libor. Noncollable. Fees 0.20%. Denomination 10 million yen. Issued in Asia. (Darwa Singapone.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Consorcio G Grupo Dina	\$150	1997	101/2	99,357	_	Semicravelly, Noncollable, Fees 2%, Denominations \$10,000 (Sofomon Brothers Int'l.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	\$100	1995	51/4	100.918	99.50	Reoffered at 99.73. Noncellable. Fungible with outstanding sour, raising total to \$300 million. Fees 19%. (Fambus Capito Marketts Group.)
Inversiones Internacionales Cima	\$75	1994	91/4	100		Callable at 102 in 1993. Fees not disclosed. Denomination \$10,000, [Mercantol Int'l Capital Markets.)
Rémy Cointreau	DM 130	1997	8.	101%	100.60	Noncollable, Fees 2%. (Commerzbonk.)
Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechsel Bank	£150	1997	7%	101.525	=	Reoffered at par. Nancallable, 10% payable on subscription balance in Nov. 1993. Fees 1996. Denominations £100,000 (Margan Stanley Inf L)
Halifax Building Society	£200	1998	7%	99.41	99.60	Noncollable, Fees 0.325% Denominations £10,000, (Samue Montagu.)
Alcotel Alsthom	FF 500	1999	8%	101.72	100.20	Reaffered at 100.20. Noncellable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 2 billion france. Fees 176%. (Society Generale.)
Compagnie Bancaire	开1,000	1996	814	101.295	99.70	Reaffered at 99.92. Noncollable. Fees 196%. (Crédit Commer cial de France.)
Crédit Commercial de France	FF 600	1997	9	100	-	Interest will be 9% in the first year and 22.85% less twice the 6 month Pibor thereafter. Noncollable. Fees 0.35%, Denominations 100,000 france. [Credit Commercial de France.]
Electricité de France	FF 2,000	1997	81/4	99.65	99.85	Nancalable, Fees 0.25% (J.P. Margan Securities.)
Rhone-Poulenc	F 1,000	1999	8%	101.325	99.80	Reoffered at 99.80. Noncollable. Fees 17/%. (Crédit Commer cial de France.)
Société Générale	FF 1,500,	2002	81/2	100.65	99.05	Reoffered at 99.025. Nancollable, Fees 2%, (Societé Générale.)
World Bank	FF],500	1999	81/4	99.612	99.70	Noncolleble. Fees 0.30%. (BNP Capital Markett.)
Akzo	DF 300	2002	8	100¾	_	Reaffered at 99.95. Nancollable. Fees 1%. (Rababank Nederland.)
LKB Finance	DF 200	1997	7¼	100.30	_	Reoffered at 99%. Nancollable, Fees 1%, (SBC Nederland.)
Sudwestdeutsche Landesbank	DF 250	2002	714	100		Reaffored of 99%, Noncollable, Fees 1%, (SBC Nederland.)
DSL Bank	Cs 125	1995	61/2	100.988	99.35	Reoffered at 99.80, Nancollable, Fees 1%%. (Goldman Sadw ku/L)
IBM Int'l Finance	Cs 150	1996	6%	100.713	99,20	Reoffered of 99,525, Noncollable, Fees 11/74. (URS—Phillips & Dnew Securities.)
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	y 35,000	1997	41/2	99.60	_	Noncollable, Fees 0.25%. (Nomura Int'L)
quity-Linked						
Dowa Mining	\$100 ·	1996	7%	100		Noncollable, Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares of an expected 24/% premium, Fees 24/%. Torras to be set Nov. 12. \$70 million sold in Europe by Yamaichi Int'l Europe and \$30 million sold in Asia by Nitiko

Refunding Looms Large on Bond Market Horizon

NEW YORK - U.S. Treasuries, bent out

of shape by the presidential election and the October jobs report, face another challenge this week in the quarterly refunding. They'll get through it with great difficul-

ty," said Robert Brusca, chief economist at Nikko Securines.

Last week, bond prices plummeted as investors worried about weak economic reports and stepped aside ahead of the refunding. Most analysts said Bill Clinton's victory had largely been factored into the market. The 30-year benchmark bond ended Friday

at 94 3/32, down 1 16/32 on the week, boosting its yield to 7.75 percent from 7.62 percent. All the signs are that the market will have a rough time this week, economists said. Among the worries are \$37 billion of new supply, forecasts for stronger economic data and fears of what President-elect Clinton

will do to the economy. But there is a ray of bope, and that may be a surprise success in the first leg of the

tone for a resurgence of buyer interest in the

refunding as a whole. The 3-year note, with a yield of 5.11 per-cent in when-issued trading, could be a steal. Mr. Brusca said, because the yield sits well

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

against inflation and there is still more room for a Federal Reserve easing. At current interest rates, the refunding

"looks like a giveaway." Mr. Brusca said. "But the market doesn't see it that way. because in my view it is overly concerned about fiscal stimulus." William Dudley, senior economist at

Goldman Sachs & Co., also said the market was being too hard on itself and the current market environment

The market is too pessimistic about the Federal Reserve, too pessimistic about inflation and too pessimistic about Clinton and what kind of policies he'll pursue," Mr. Dudauction, the sale of \$15.5 billion 3-year notes ley said. The three-year note sale will be

year notes on Tuesday and \$10.25 billion of 30-year bonds on Thursday.

The week's data may also weigh on bond prices, economists said.

The reports include the October producer price index, due out Tuesday, weekly jobless claims on Thursday. October consumer prices and retail sales on Friday and the November University of Michigan preliminary consumer sentiment, also on Friday.

Analysts expect the inflation figures to be benign, but retail sales could be a shock, with a rise of about 0.6 percent expected.

That number could be a threatening number to the bond market." said Boh Bannon, senior bond strategist at IDEA.

Among shorter maturities, the 10-year note tumbled 1 7/32 last week to end at 95 25/32 on Friday; it yielded 6.97 percent, up from 6.79 percent. The 7-year note dropped I point to 97 2/32, and yielded 6.52 percent, up from 6.35 percent.

on Monday, analysts said. That could set the followed by the sale of \$11.25 billion of 10- # U.S. Consumer Credit Picks Up

The Federal Reserve said consumer credit grew at a 2.7 percent annual rate in September, the first increase in eight months and a sign that consumers may have pared debt down to manageable levels, The New York

Times reported from New York. Analysts said they were mildly encouraged by the report, although they also noted that monthly installment credit figures were volatile and subject to revision. But the gain was

the first since a rise of 0.1 percent in Januars. "I think halance sheets are in better shape and maybe some people are beginning to stick their heads out of their foxholes and sperid some money again." said Paul L. Kasriel. 27 economist at Northern Trust Co. in Chicago. The Fed said installment credit outstanding rose \$1.6 billion in September, erasing a

revised decline of 1.9 percent in August "It is another little piece you can add to the menu that says the economy is improving," said Steven Slifer, financial market economist at Lehman Brothers.

Iran Urges Controls on Oil Output

LONDON - Iran called Sunday for tighter output controls within the Organization of Petro-

leum Exporting Countries. Expressing concern about weak prices, the world's second largest crude oil exporter criticized OPEC for 'lack of clear direction and de-

cision-making." A statement by the Iranian Oil Ministry said the September meeting of OPEC failed to define "the member states' duties towards the market.

It said the next OPEC conference, scheduled for Vienna on Nov. 25, should act to realize a \$21 per barrel price in the first quarter of 1993. December futures for the world benchmark crude oil, North Sea Brent Blend, were at \$19,25 a barrel in late trading on Friday.

The statement followed a call by Algeria last week for urgent measures to curb output to tackle a 10 percent fall in prices since mid-October. Iran dissented from the final

OPEC agreement in September on the grounds that it did not impose strict enough controls on output, which rose above 25 million barrels a day in October for the first time since 1980.

Tehran said the "vague" September agreement "led to a situation in which the market showed how much it suffered from OPEC's lack of clear direction and decision-

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Nov. 9 - 13

Asia

e Mov. & Hong Kong Business and Professionals Federation of Hong Kong, influential conservative looply group, holds news conference Cuttook: Attacks nor Chris Pimen's political orm propos

Canberra Australien retail sales data for Segramber, Forecast: Rise of 0.5 percent to 1 percent. Canberra Australia & New Zealand Bank monthly index on newspaper help-

Bank monthly index on newspaper help-wanted ada for October. Forecast: Fist to sight rae. Taipel Franz Biankart, Swnzerland's secretary of state, meets with Minister of Economic Alters Vincent Siew of Terwan. Outlook: Increased Swiss participation as contractors and equipment suppliers for Taiwan's \$303 billion six-year national de-

ent plan. Earnings expected: Niigata Engineering in Chemical, Topy and Yamanouchi

Pharmaceutical

Elev. 10 Heng Kong Trading in shares of Allan International, a home appliance manufacturer, to begin, Dutlook: Price Skely to rise from offer price of 1.03 Hong Kong dollars per share, as issue was 56.8 timee oversubscribed.

Earrangs expected: Critzen Watch, CSK, Dairepon Pharmaceutical, Mitsul Warehouse and Monraca & Co.

Dahippon Pharmaceutical, Mickel syste-house and Monraga & Co.

**Eav. 19 Hong Kong Trading in shares of China Travel International In-vestment Hong Kong begins on Hong Kong stock exchange, Outlook: Price at-pacted to seer from Initial offer price of 1 these Kenn dollar a share. Hong Kong dollar a share. Wellington New Zealand palance of

payments for June quarter, Forecast: Surphus narrowing to 100 milkion New Zaaland dollars.

Www.goton New Zaaland Prime Minister Jim Beiger to meet Canadian trade delegation. Topic Improved bilateral Irade. Earnings expected. Asahi Chemical, Mit-sublishi Oil, Mitsubishi Steel, Nippon

 Nov. 12 Camberrs: Australian unemployment data for October, Forecast, Rise Canberra: Australian average weekly earnings data for August. Forecast: Rise of 0.5 percent. Earnings expected: KDO, Senkvo, ShinChemical, Showa Electric Wire & Ca-

ble, Tokyo Rope and Libe Industries.

• New. 13 Wellington New Zealand unemproyment for September quarter, Forecast Rise to 10 7 percent.

Europe

10 £27 8 million

Teilen Construction

• Mere. 9 London September credit. business Forecast, flown ESO million Pieta OECD economic policy committee meeting. Agenda: To discuss slow world

Paris Bank of France repo tender, Out-

look: Key lending rines unchanged, 58 billion francs expiring Frankfurt Expert group on German lex-Frankfurt Expert group on German laxnear meets through Nov. 12. Agenda: To
establish latest lax revenue astimates,
used by Finance Mimeter Theo Waigel.
Brussels: EC Foreign Mimeters Councit
meeting. Agenda: GATT tasks and state of
play on ratification of Massincht treaty.

• Mov. 50 Landon U.K. October producer prices Forecast Input prices up
1.2 percent in month and up 0.9 percent in
year, output prices up 0.1 percent in
month and 3.2 percent in year.

Prankfurt: Western Germany September

Prankfurt Western Germany September retail sales figures Forecast. Down 3.5 percent in year.
London General Accident nine-month exmings, Average lorecast Loss riellows

 Blow, 11 Bonn German parliamenta-ry budget committee meeting through Nov., 13. Agenda: To finalize decisions on 1993 budget. Frankfurt Bundesbank repo abocation, Forecast Net injection expected, 65 3 bil-

kon DM expiring. Frankfurt Bundesbank weekly director-Pransurer punctuopers weekly director-ate meeting
Parts Armistics Day holiday,
• Now, 12 London, Norman Lemont,
chancellor of the Exchaquer, delivers au-tum statement on 1993 government exturn statement on 1993 government ex-penditure to Parliament. Franklart Bundesbank council meeting.

Outlook: Hopes of an easing in monetary policy diminishing.

Stockholas Sweden October consumer price Indies. Forecast: Down 0.1 percent in month and up 2.0 percent in year. Lendon U.K. October unemployment figures. Forecast Up 40,000. Parts Bank of France repo tender Outlook, key lending rates unchanged, 276
Littion transs expring

Earnings expected: Schering AG, Boots Nov. 53 London U.K. October retail price index. Forecast Up 0.4 percent in month and up 3.5 percent in year. London U.K. September industrial output. Forecast: Down 0.4 percent in year. London U.K. September manulacturing output. Forecast: Down 0.1 percent in

month and down 0.3 percent in year. London U.K. July-September unit wage costs. Forecast. Up 2,1 percent in year alladrid. Spain October consumer price index. Forecast. Up 0 7 percent in month and up 5.8 percent in year,

Americas

 Nov. 9 Washington Treasury De-partment reports 3- and 6-month bill auc-tion results, by which it will sell \$23.6 bilbon to pay down \$225 million. Washington Treasury Department re-ports 3-year note auction results, in which n will sell \$15.5 billion Businos Aires First countrywide general worker strike against administration of President Carlos Menerii.

New York Continental Airlines board expecial to hold news contenence, Outlook-board will announce selection of buyer for the bankrupt carner.

tor the bankrupt carner.

New York American Petroleum Institute
holds its annuel two-day convertion.

Earnings expected: AnnTaylor Stores
Corp., May Department Stores, First
Brands Corp., Plains Resources Inc., Porta Systems Corp.

• Hew, 10 Washington Labor Department reports October wholesals Inflation

Forecast. Producer price index up 0.3 parbent, excluding food and energy up

parcent, excluding rocu and energy up 0.2 percent.
Washington Treasury Department re-ports 9 %-year note auction results. In which it will sell \$11.25 tillion.
Washington Agriculture Department re-ports November world agricultural supply and demand estimates and crop produc-

Ottawa Canadian government auctions 1.3 billion Canadian dollars of 7,25 percent bonds due June 1, 2003. bellia. Bankrupicy court hearings con-tinue on the disclosure statements for Zele Corp.'s reorganization plan,

All government offices closed Earnings expected: Barr Laboratories Inc., Brocraft Laboratories Inc., Devon Energy Corp. Federated Department Stores, Lowe's Companies, TJX Compa-nies Inc.

. Nov. 12 Washington Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurence claims. Preliminary outlook: A 15,000 increase, to 375,000 claims.

Washington Commerce Department re-ports September housing completions. Washington Treasury Department re-ports 30-year bond auction results, in which it will sell \$10.25 billion

Rio de Janeiro Sale of government's mi-nority share in the petrochemical firm Companhia Brasileira de Estirano. Out-Ottawa September housing price index Ottawa September housing price index Ottawa Benk of Canada sate its discount rate following the weekly auction of trea-

rounce who will succeed company chair dent Philip Benton J sometime next year.

New York General Motors Corp holds an analysis briefing. Outlook: GM could identify the seven plants it intends to close by 1995, in addition to 14 already named, as part of a restructuring. Earnings expected: Gep Inc., Nordstrom Inc., J.C. Penney Co., Mercantile Stores

Co Tiffany & Co • Nov. 13 Washington Labor Department reports October retail inflation, Forecast CPI core rate and ex-lood and

energy up 0.2 percent. Washington Commerce Department re-ports October retail sales, Outlook: A 0.7 cent increase. Detroit U.S. automakers report sales of

ally made cars and trucks for the Nov 1-10 period. Outlook: Sales expected to remain at an average annual rate o 6.0 million to 6.5 million Into the first quarter of 1993.

BONDS: Threat of U.S.-EC Trade War Is Added to List of Reasons to Buy

Societé Générale 1.5 billion of 10-

year bonds. tors accounted for nearly three-least \$1 billion. Merrill Lynch, J.P. quarters of the new issues between Morgan and Nomura were appointfive and seven years, which ac-counts for the exceptionally fine Overall, the Organization of counts for the exceptionally fine Overall, the Organization of terms accorded to the issuers. The Economic Cooperation and Develoffering yield on the Electricité de opment reports in its latest issue of France paper was only 25 basis Financial Market Trends, activity

spread of only 15 basis points.

Activity also picked up in the last year. guilder sector. The attraction is the same as the French franc but less sharp as Dutch government paper

New issue activity in the dollar

Finland will launch a global bond to be sold simultaneously in North

Bankers said nonresident inves- America, Europe and Asia of at

points over French government in the international bond market debt, while the World Bank paid a totaled \$249 billion, or 8.8 percent more than the first nine months of

A more starting 105 percent growth was reported for the much smaller and less publicized medivields 26 basis points more than um-term note market. This year's volume of programs, at \$62 billion. "is not only twice as large as last sector, which dealers said was sub- year's corresponding figure but sometimes linked to commodity than \$1 trillion on a quarterly basis,

(Continued from first fluence page) or finance in the U.S. market, Medium-term notes or MTNs, that could not access the public Initially they were substitutes for Eurobonds but smaller in size and aimed at lowering issuing costs and speeding payment.

Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercis into corapora's shares of an expected 29% premium, 25%. Terms to be set Nov. 9, (Doiwa Europe.)

But bankers estimate that such "plain vanilla" business now accounts for less than a third of the rently outstanding at \$54 billion activity, with "structured" deals much more prevalent. Collared floaters, providing minimum and maximum coupons, now popular in the bond market, are an example of the more sophisticated financings that first appeared as MTNs.

Structured deals are tailor made products designed to meet the investment requirements of institutional investors, usually providing a play on interest rates or ex-

The OECD estimates that total value of MTN programs in place "exceeds \$170 billion, a remarkable feature for a market which has been in existence for only four years." It estimates the amount of paper curdollars, compared with a dollar

the report expects a record amount of redemptions this year, likely to exceed \$190 billion — nearly double the level last year. The OECD also notes that bond trading is run

It estimates secondary market

up 74 percent from a year ago, with just over half denominated in U.S. share of almost 80 percent in 1990. Returning to the bond market.

ning at a record level.

ebange-rate movements but also trading of straight bonds at more dued by the lack of swap opportunities and the availability of cheapous annual total," the OECD said.

spices. Issuers also include compasignificantly above last year's avernities with weak credit standings age of around \$750 billion.

CRISIS: European Currency Grid Works but Is Flawed, OECD Study Says

(Continued from first finance page) which added upward pressure on the Deutsche mark and increased strains within the exchange-rate

But the main problem, the study makes clear, is Germany's failure to live up to its responsibilities as the anchor of stability for the currency grid. "The status of a standard curren-

of the country concerned as it does on participants," the report says. Germany's "role as an anchor of system on the long term - has suffered from the fact that its fiscal and wage developments no longer served this purpose in an optimal

(Continued from first finance page)

wanted to put the irritating "sav-ings thing" behind him by the end

Critics of Mr. Kohl said the re-

cent rash of infighting within his

of leadership and growing despera-

tion over how to pay for German

The opposition Social Demo-

vilified Economics Minister Jürgen

Möllemann for his proposal to re-

introduce a 7.5 percent "unity tax"

resulted in German interest rates pulling those of its partners in the currency grid "beyond the levels that would have been warranted at ycle," it says. This "unduly high" level of inter-

cy imposes at least the same degree such as Britain were unable and of discipline on the economic policy unwilling to raise rates further to defend the currency. In absolving the exchange-rate mechanism, the study emphasizes

mary goal.

The policy mismatch of deficit rate stability has evolved from the tion of equal hurden-sharing in set by a restrictive credit policy bas designed to achieve the ultimate

the present stage of the business dently pursues this purpose, as the system's anchor.

The study notes that the rules of est rates meant that when the cur-rency crisis struck, governments quire the Bundesbank to intervene -as it did -in support of weaker currencies and that such intervention implies monclary easing.

But the fact that price stability stability - implying the lowest instation and interest rates within the Bretton Woods system, where exchange-rate stability was the pri- over, this is a limit "which has been The European Monetary Syster of enlightened self-interest."

spending to finance unification off- ultimate to an intermediate target. fixed exchange-rate system and in stead urges a move to economic purpose.

This primary goal of price stabil-ity is what confirms the status of the Bundesbank, which indepenand monetary union and irrevocable exchange rates or a common currency "as swiftly as possible." Until thea, it implicitly urger Germany to adopt a more balanced

policy mix: "It is imperative that short-term interest rates converge

is the system's main purpose limits accepted by participants as a mattem's "primary goal in practice is price stability." it says. "Exchange-

Euromarts At a Glance

7.11 6.45 4.07 19.39 7.56 11.31 19.01 7.35 8.85 7.17 U.S. I, less them 5 prs
Peomis steriles, less than 5 yrs
Prench truncs, less than 5 yrs
Itol, fire, less than 5 yrs
Dumba torono, less than 5 yrs ECU. I YES & OVER 7.57 4.28 7.15 5.03 4.38

5.02

Nov. 6

Weekly Sales

\$ Noe\$ \$ Noe\$ 321.00 1,720.20 330.60 1972.40 21470 7670 77539 24306 174380 211738 1633840 458630 437030 137170 11,0630 5-05370

West German manufacturing

1,76480 2,16270 1,827,00 1,271,20 4,564,20 4,741,00 1,665,70 1,645,20 12,152,00 26,774,70 26,147,50 12,642,20 6-month

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TURKISH AIRLINES

"We care more'

that expired in July. The tax has been widely criticized as regressive because it applied only to contracted wage-earners, bypassing public-sector employees and the independently employed, who tend to be Dieter Vesper, an analyst on fis-dorf, said the greatest potential well paid.

cal policy at the DIW economics savings was in state and local govresearch institute in Berlin, said the erument budgets.

unity would backfire in the long "It so happens that social expen-

ditures are necessary in order to buffer the consequences of eco-nomic crises," he said. "That's why coalition was a reflection of his lack we made the German social securiwrong to change it in such circumcrats and union leaders last week

Rather than cut social benefits, Mr. Vesper said, the government should look more closely at savings in military expenditures and elsewhere. "There are always a lot of unnecessary military purchases," he said, "and there is certainly a lot more fat that can be trimmed." Ralph Neuheus, an economist at WestLb, a bank based in Düssel-

government's plans to cut social Most economists said the gov-benefits to help finance German ernment would be forced to borrow

ty net like we did, and it would be German Investment Slows

Reuters reported from Munich. companies in particular are less keen to invest in the face of falling order levels, a drop in capacity usage and high financing costs, the

SPENDING: Planned German Cuts Spur Infighting Yea. 5 to 7 yrs Yes, less then 5 yrs more heavily on capital markets to help make ends meet. Even if Mr. Waigel succeeded in saving 7 billion DM in public spending, that would not plug the 20 billion DM shortfall predicted by Mr. Mölle-

> German companies are becoming less willing to make investments, are seeing capacity usage in the West fall and are generally pessimistic about the outlook for the coming months, a German economic think-tank said Sunday,

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By Lawrence Malkin International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK - No one ever accused Paul Erdman of being neutral about the Swiss. After all, they put him in jail while they were investigating his bank, inadvertently starting him on a career as a bestselling writer of financial thrillers, or fi-fi, as someone once tagged the genre that has earned him millions.

His latest book is an attempt to settle accounts with the Swiss, who tried to block publication of his 1959 doctoral thesis at the University of Basel because it uncovered part of the story of Swiss

From the head of the Swiss National Bank on down, he contends, they simply did not want to know the source of the lonted Nazi gold they accepted during World War II, which helped finance Germany's project to build an atomic bomb. The moral of all this, Mr. Erdman said,

is that it oumbed the Swiss conscience when postwar dictators came with taint-The book is his explanation of what

makes those Swiss banks specially Swiss. The American author said in an interview, "They started taking in money from the Nazis, which initially they didn't want to do, and then, somehow,

they started to cater to the ugly dictators of the world — all of them."

Unusual for a oovel, "The Swiss Account" has footnotes citing documentary sources and Mr. Erdman's own thesis on Swiss-American financial relations.

It is set in Basel during World War II and peopled by typically improbable Erdman characters who mix with real ones: B fictional female American viceconsul, berself a Jewish refugee from Germany, who serves as the eyes and ears of the American spymaster, Allen Dulles. and keeps track of Swiss accounts of General Walter Schellenberg of the SS, the I. G. Farben chemical combine, and

It is not giving away too much of the story to disclose that she falls in love with her Swiss contact, the handsome, rich scion of Switzerland's most powerful banking family who serves covertly in Swiss intelligence nosing out the deals the pro-Nazi Swiss make with Hitler. They argued that the only way to remain independent and keep the dictator at arm's length was through neutrality, which also implied economic and financial coopera-

tion with the Nazi war machine. The Swiss, whose press has ignored the book, scoff as its charges as old and discredited and say the Swiss are no worse than anyone else.

Andreas Hubschmid, secretary of the Swiss Bankers Association in Basel, countered by asking: "How about Oliver North of your National Security Council? When he opened an account here he represented the American government. Why blame Swiss bankers?"

Mr. Hubschmid said the Swiss refuse "dirty money" and cooperate with investigations into drugs, stock manipulation and fraud, although not mere tax evasion. He added, "If we think someooe is honest, we accept his account; if he turns into a crook 20 years later, we cannot control that

Mr. Erdman remarks, "The moment you adopt neutrality as a policy, you start to compromise basic principles, and I thought this book was a nice way of pointing that out. The Swiss have a saying that they are not the world's policemen, and if Marcos or Noriega steal money, that's a problem for the Filipinos or the Panamanians, but not for them.

They manage to rationalize everything. Mr. Erdman said he knew of a Geneva bank that had accepted gold builion worth \$1.5 hillion from Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos. He said that a small bank could survive comfortably on the management fees of a such an account

and that many do.

He also cited the case of B small Basel

bank that accepted the remnants of the Spanish Republican treasury in the final months of the Spanish Civil War.

"After the war," Mr. Erdman said, "some Spaniards came to claim it, and the banker asked, 'But who are you? You are not the Spanish government. He kept the money." The bank was finally merged with the assets of a larger institution when it went under in 1971 in an Italian real estate speculation.

Mr. Erdman also cited the cases of Iraq's nuclear and chemical warfare buildup and Pakistan's attempt to build an atomic bomb. He said both efforts had involved the transshipment of goods and handling of payments through Swiss companies and banks offering the protection of secrecy laws.

The Swiss say these laws grew out of

their altruism in protecting the bank accounts of Jews threatened by Hitler. But Mr. Erdman said, "It helped the Jews by chance, not hy design.

Mr. Erdman's own experience with Swiss banking came by choice. Studying 81 the Georgetown School of Foreign Service in Washington, he found himself fascinated by international fi-

nance, decided to do his doctorate in Basel, and then in 1956 went to work for Swiss Bank Corp. He later raised money to set up a

dealers said.

Zurich

vide any impetus to the market,

Indeed, fears that a Clinton ad-

ministration may adopt a tougher

stance in trade nesotiations with

Japan put pressure on export-de-

pendent issues, they said.

Salik Bank of Basel — which made a killing shorting sterling months before Britain devalued the currency in 1967. But in 1970 his traders overreached

themselves speculating in commodities and the bank lost \$66 million. Jailed for 10 months while the Swiss magistrate investigated, he began his first novel, "The Billion-Dollar Sure Thing," about a thief who inadvertently steals official pa-pers about plans to devalue the dollar. After Mr. Erdman raised bail of

\$132,000, he asked for his passport back. The Swiss police gave it to me in five minutes - you figure out why - and my wife and I were out of there in twenty-

Convicted in absentia and sentenced to eight years in prison, Mr. Erdman has never returned to Switzerland.

The Erdmans now live on a ranch in B wine-growing region of California, and from talking to visiting friends of his children and other Swiss, he has concluded that Switzerland is changing.

Switzerland's young people "don't want to live that way any more," he said. They want to join Europe as full partners. They want to be able to work in Paris and London and get out from under

Turnover was thin.

on 10 to 2,850.

Dollar-sensitive issues rose in line with the firmer dollar and Bill

Clinton's U.S. presidential victory.

tical sector, Ciba-Geigy gained 14 Swiss francs to 621 and Sandoz put

In the chemical and pharmacen-

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

GPA Grapples With a Cash Crisis

The second sections of the

DUBLIN (Reuters) — Bankers for GPA Group PLC, the world's largest aircraft-leasing firm, are locked in talks over a refinancing. package to solve a cash crisis, aviation sources said Sunday. GPA has been urgently trying to solve its liquidity problems since the last-moment cancellation of its worldwide flotation in June due to lack of

Reports in Sunday ocwspapers in Britain and Ireland said GPA. plagued by spiraling debts and a failure to attract fresh financing, was fighting for survival and on the brink of collapse with bankers and brokers trying in vain to offload GPA shares and debt.

Conflicting Views of Westpac Status

SYDNEY (AFP) - John Dawkins, Australia's treasurer, dismissed on Sunday market speculation about B takeover of Westpac Banking Corp., while B major U.S. shareholder expressed growing concern.

"The advice that I've got is that Westpac is essentially a sound bank," Mr. Dawkins said. "I've got no information to suggest otherwise." Oo Friday, Westpac's shares plunged to a nine-year low and the Australian Securities Commission and stock exchange said they were reviewing its operations after its U.S. arm disclosed an unexpected \$79 million tax hill.

John Valdes, a spokesman for the California Public Employees Retirement Systems, which holds several million Westpac shares, said revelation of the tax loss suggested the bank's situation was worse than feared. "Frankly," he said, "it gives me the impression that they are sort of managing the bad news if you will, sort of parceling it out in doses."

U.S. Thrift Regulator Ryan Kesigns

SAN DIEGO (AP) - The chief U.S. savings and loan regulator is resigning after two and a half years of presiding over the unprecedented closing of more than 700 failed institutions.

In a speech prepared for delivery Monday to the Savings and Community Bankers of America, Timothy Ryan said he would leave Dec. 4 as director of the Office of Thrift Supervision. Mr. Ryan, a lawyer, said he would pursue business interests outside government but was not specific.

Stempel Undergoes Bypass Surgery DETROIT (Bloomberg) — Robert C. Stempel, the former General Motors Corp. chairman, has undergone heart hypass surgery, WXYZ-TV

in Detroit said Sunday.

Mr. Stempel, 59, was forced by GM's board of directors to resign Oct. The Swiss Performance Index gained 13.83 points during the week to close at 1,166.59 on Friday. 26 as for failing to act quickly enough to stem record losses at the automaker. However, he is staying on as a special adviser to the company. On Oct. 13, Mr. Stempel was taken to a Washington hospital after he complained of feeling ill during a business meeting. Doctors said he was treated for high blood pressure before being released two days later.

China's Foreign Reserves on Rise BELITING (Bloomberg)—China's foreign-exchange reserves rose \$2.4

billion to \$45.1 billion in the half-year through June, the Business Weekly. newspaper, published by the China Daily, reported.

The increase is modest compared to the \$14.1 billion year-on-year rise to \$42.7 billion in calendar 1991.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

Stock prices posted marginal gains despite the surprise an-nouncement by Philips Electronics NV of a large quarterly loss.
The CBS all-share index rose just

1.8 points during the week, to close at 193.6 on Friday. Volume fell

Philips saw its share price trimmed by 10 percent after reporting Thursday that it had posted a loss of \$87.5 million in the third quarter. On the other hand, Akzo firmed after reporting a higher-thanexpected profit for the quarter.

Frankfurt

The Frankfurt market lost a little ground due to unfavorable forecasts for the German economy next

The DAX index shed 5.16 points, or 0.3 percent during the week, to close at 1,487,16 on Fri-

day. Volume declined.
The dollar's firmness, linked with the election of Bill Clinton as U.S. president, had been expected to buoy the stock market. But the market was generally uncertain, and the atmosphere was depressed by a survey showing declining confidence among German businessmen. Poor employment figures also

WestLB Bank said the Frankfurt

fly to Johannesburg twice.

bourse might suffer a further fall, as quarterly earnings reports were not expected to be good.

Hong Kong Stock prices rose in a bull run

sparked by the victory of Bill Clinton in the U.S. election. The Hang Seng Index gained 124,32 points, or 2.01 percent dur-

ing the week, to close Friday at 6,315.01. Volume was brisk. Prices rose despite uncertainty over the outcome of B British vote on the Maastricht treaty and a Sino-British row over Hong Kong's political future.

Brokers said they expected the market to trade between 6,300 and 6,450 points this week, before an assault on the psychological 6,500point level.

The Hang Seng hit a record high of 6,347.77 points on Thursday but was trimmed back by profit-taking

London

Share prices rose on hopes that Bill Clinton's victory would spark a U.S. economic recovery, but came under pressure oo fears of a U.S.

European trade war. The Financial Times-Stock Exweek, to close at 2,702.7 on Friday. The political situation in Britain unsettled nerves midweek, as Prime Minister John Major faced a critical vote on policy in the House of Commons, but eased after he won

the ballot hy three votes. The pressure on Mr. Major dampened reaction to Mr. Clinton's victory, but after pressure eased, shares rose again.

Milan

Profit taking and fears of a U.S.-European trade war sent share prices lower in Milan.

The MIB index lost 13 points, or 1.49 percent during the week, to close at 858 oo Friday, Turnover was markedly higher.

The Italian government is expected to announce a series of privatizations this week, which could provide a spark to the market, dealers said. A leaked document on the privatization plans seot stock prices sharply higher on Friday.

Paris

The first reduction in interest 1,275.96. rates in a year in France sent share prices higher on the depressed Bourse.

The CAC-40 index gained 51.22 change 100-share index gained 44.4 points during the week, to close at points, or 1.7 percent during the 1,793.62 on Friday. The index

Fly to New York twice.

surged past the 1,800-point level tory of Bill Clinton failed to promidweek for the first time since late September, before falling back on

Singapore

Share prices gained in active trading on the Singapore market. The Straits Times Industrial Index added 26.12 points during the week, to close at 1,413 on Friday, while the broader-based SES All-Singapore Index gained 8.69 points

to 373.13. Turnover soared. Figures underlining the strength of the Malaysian economy provid-ed the hasis for heavy trading in Malaysian stocks.

Tokyo

Stock prices were mixed in lackluster Tokyo trading, amid concern over Japan's economic doldrums. The Nikkei average of 225 blue chips finished at 16,869.81 on Friday, up 102.41 points, or 0.6 percent from the previous week's close. The broader Tokyo Stock Price Index slipped 2.95 points to

Turnover remained extremely There were only four trading

days because of a public boliday Tuesday, which coincided with the U.S. presidential election. The vic-

And a companion can fly with you to Cairo free.

Stock prices rose modestly on Banks finished lower. the Zurich exchange. NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

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DJ Trans.	1,386.96	392.2	+ 2.57 %	Federal funds rate	294	3 %
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5 & P 500	417.58	418.67	- 0.26 % ·	Discount		
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PÖRTS GOLF

SIDELINES

U.S. All-Stars Victorious in Japan

TOKYO (AP) — Ken Griffey Jr. drove in two runs with a home run and a double Sunday, leading the U.S. major league baseball all-stars to a 4-3 victory over the Japanese in the Americans' final game in Japan. The Americans ended the series with a 6-1-1 record, after being embarrassed on their last Japan tour in 1990 with a losing record. Griffey, of the Seattle Mariners, hit a solo home run in the first inning

off Yorchi Okabayashi of the Yakult Swallows. The Americans adder another run in the inning on three consecutive singles. In the eighth, Griffey doubled home another run, Cecil Fielder of the Detroit Tigers singled, and Griffey scored from third base on a wild throw.

Japan scored in the fourth on a home run by Hiroo Ishii of the Kintetsu Buffaloes, and added two in the minth.

IOC Won't Act on Bias at Augusta

ACAPULCO, Mexico (Renters) — The IOC will not ask Augusta National Club to lift restrictions on black and female members if it hosts an Olympic golf tournament in 1996, the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, spaid on Saturday.

Samaranch, spaid on Saturday.

Samaranch, spaid after a week of Olympic meetings in Acapulco, said Augusta's membership policy was not a matter for the International Olympic Committee, although the Olympic charter forbids discrimination. "If golf is held there, we would not deal with the club," he said. "We would deal with the international federation and the U.S. Olympic Committee." The Atlanta organizers have asked the International Olympic Committee to add solf to the Games, on an experimental basis. The proposed venue for to add golf to the Games, on an experimental basis. The proposed venue for the men's and women's tournaments is the Augusta course, home of the Masters. But the club's membership restrictions — it admits no women and has only one black — have called its suitability into question.

Ruling for Plaintiff in Johnson Case

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) —A federal judge has ruled that the name of the woman who has accused Magic Johnson of infecting her with the HIV virus must not be disclosed by court personnel and lawyers involved in the case, but that Johnson could be identified as the defendant. The ruling Friday by District Judge Richard Enslen in Kalamazoo, Michigan, denied the key element of a motion filed by news organizations. The judge accepted the argument by the woman's lawyer that disclosure of her name would subject her to extreme embarrassment. Johnson has confirmed he was the defendant and acknowledged having had sex with the woman. But Friday in Los Angeles asserting he having had sex with the woman. But Friday in Los Angeles, asserting he was not responsible for her contamination, he said, "People are always going to come out whenever dollars are involved." (NYT, WP)

Anti-Semitism at Florence Soccer

FLORENCE (AP) — Roma fans waved a Nazi banner during their team's soccer match Sunday against Fiorentian and the home team supporters yelled anti-Semitic insults, the news agency ANSA reported. Some fans waved a banner that had the Italian flag on one side and the Nazi flag on the other, it said. Witnesses said some Roma fans thrust out their arms in the fascist salute. Fiorentina fans shouted at the Roma supporters, "You are like Jews," the agency reported.

For the Record

New Zealand skipper Martin Crowe scored 94 off Zimbabwe in a one-

don soccer club said Saturday."

two Zeanana Salpher Warran Crowe scored 34 off Zimnahwe m a one-day cricket match in Harare on Sunday, leading his side to victory with two overs to spare after Zimbahwe had set a target of 271. (AP)

Azumah Nelson of Ghana retained his World Boxing Council super featherweight title, defeating Calvin Grove in a 12-round unanimous decision at Lake Tahoe, Nevada, on Saturday. (Reuters)

Chelsea has signed the Russian international goalkeeper Dmitri Kharin from the European Cup semifinalists CSKA Moscow, the Lon-

Manon Rheaume of the International Hockey League's Atlanta Knights on Friday became the first woman to suit up for a regular-season pro hockey game. But the 20-year-old goalie from Quebec never got into action as Atlanta lost, 3-2, in overtime to the Cincinnati Cyclones. (AP)

Philippine League Not Little Enough

MANILA - Philippine Little players.

League officials used overage players and faked competitors' names in putting together the team that was eventually stripped of the world se-

ries title, newspaper reported.

The Philippine Daily Inquirer, whose reports led to the team's disqualification in September, said Saturday that the Zamboanga line-

Hat Trick + 1For Van Basten

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ROME - Marco van Basten scored four goals to lead AC Milan to a 5-1 rout of Napoli at Naples on Sunday and keep his unbeaten club two points ahead of Torino in

Italian soccer's first division. Van Basten shone just days after signing a two-year extension of his contract.

Napoli, knocked out of the UEFA Cup by Paris Saint Germain on Wednesday, plunged into the relegation zone as the team continued its descent since winning the league championship in 1990. Milan has not lost a league game for a year and a half. (Reiders, AFP)

players.

Little League officials stripped the Zamboanga team of the title and awarded it to Long Beach, California, after learning that eight of the 14 players were not from the southern Philippine city. Zamboanga won the World Series in Angust, beating a Long Beach team, 15-4.

The Inquirer said the six who were from Zamboanga were over-age and played under false names. The newspaper said the makeup of the team represented a conspiracy involving Little League officials, players and their parents.

For example, the report said the player known as Jemar Alfaro was in fact Alvin Alfaro, a 15-year-old who played under his cousin's name. Jaime Alfaro, who identified himself as the father of Jemar, denied the report, saying his son played under his own name and was 12 at the time

The paper also said that Ignacio Ramacho, another player, was actually Ernesto Vinarao, a 13-year-old high school freshman. The real Ramacho, the report said, is 12. Marlon Pantaleon is 14-year-old

brother Melvin, Expedito Alvarez

is Gilbert Alvarez, a 15-year-old, and Ricardo Marcos is Rodel Mar-

cos, 14, the paper said. It added that the Zamboanga team captain, Allan Bitun, was actually Junifer Pinero, a 14-year-old second year high school student.



Shaquille's Big Start

Shaquille O'Neal, the NBA's top draft pick, starting his season against the Miami Heat, racked up 12 points in the Orlando Magic's 110-100 victory. He scored 22 more against the Washington Bullets on Saturday night in a 103-98 triumph.

U.S. Nips Sweden At Final Hole **In World Cup**

MADRID - The United States scored a spectacular one-shot victory over Sweden in a hotly contested World Cup golf champion-ship on Sunday when Fred Couples and Davis Love 3d both birdied the final hole.

The American pair came to the 18th one shot behind the Swedes, the defending champions. But Love ran in a difficult 15-foot (4.6-meter) birdie putt and Couples ap-proached brilliantly to 2 feet and sank another birdie.

The Swedes, Anders Forsbrand and Per-Ulrik Johansson, settled for pars on the deciding hole. Forsbrand found a bunker with his approach and Johansson's 4-foot

birdie putt missed on the right side. Couples compiled a superb clos-ing seven-under-par 65 and Love a 70 for a 28-under-par winning total for four rounds of 548.

Johansson matched Couples's 65 and Forsbrand equaled Love's 70

in the losing cause.

Brett Ogle of Australia won the individual title with a birdie 3 on the first hole of a playoff against lan Woosnam of Wales.

The Americans had led or shared the lead since the first day. But late in Sunday's round, Sweden came in front with two holes to play.

But Love rammed his approach at the 17th hole to within 4 feet and made the putt for a birdie, leaving it all to be decided at the final hole. Couples, the U.S. Masters cham-

pion, had eight birdies in his round, his only bogey coming at the 14th when he three-putted from 25 feet. The two Americans were first and second on the U.S. Tour money list

this year after three victories each. The Americans shared \$240,000 for their triumph; the Swedes split

\$120,000. Wales and Australia shared third place six shots behind Sweden. Germany was fifth, another stroke behind, and host Spain was

sixth after fading from contention on the last day.

■ Price Wins in Auckland

Zimbabwe's Nick Price came from behind Simday to win the \$160,000 New Zealand Open in a sudden-death playoff against Lucas Parsons of Australia, Agence France-Presse reported from Auck-

Price, the U.S. PGA champion, shot a seven-under-par 63, then parred the par-3 first playoff hole while Parsons bogeyed.

Sports Policy Advice for Clinton: Magic, Music and the Masses

By George Vescey

N EW YORK —This may sound like heresy com-ing from somebody who earns a living writing about sweaty people, but I was cheered by the pros-pect that the president-elect is more of a music buff than a hard-core sports fan.

Bill Clinton would apparently rather play saxophone with his fa-

Vantage than glom onto the latest sports Point

There are, however, a few sports-related moves Clinton should make right away. First, he should urge Magic Johnson to rejoin the National AIDS Commis-

questions about baseball's cushy antitrust exemptions. It was unfortunate that Johnson felt the need to leave the AIDS commission just before announcing

his abortive comeback in September. He said the Bush administration was not doing enough to combat AIDS, and he was probably right. But Johnson's first year as an HIV carrier was occu-

pied by personal adjustments, playing for the "Dream Team" in Barcelona and planning a comeback with the Lakers, How serious was his attention span?

Now that Johnson has faced the reality that many players do not want him bleeding on them, he should put his persona behind the cause of fighting AIDS and

the fear of AIDS, two different things.

Johnson has been hit by one lawsuit, from a woman who says he gave her the virus that causes AIDS, and he sion. Second, he should renounce all Rose Garden might not exactly be a role model for youth. But given receptions as a waste of time and money. And third, he should pressure baseball to restore a meaningful commers, Johnson would be a grim reminder of the dangers

missionership and revive a nationally televised game of AIDS. Johnson and the president-elect have spoken of the week on Saturday afternoons, or face some about Magic's possible return to the commission; now it fortable in blazers. about Magic's possible return to the commission; now it is time to turn the possibility into a reality.

Second, let's stop using the taxpayers' money for extra security, refreshments, lawn care and telephone operators for every winner of the Super Bowl, the World Series, the National Basketball Association finals, the Final Four and the Stanley Cup. Enough of all those Russians, Swedes, Finns, Czechs and Slovaks, Canadians and Yanks assembled in the Rose Garden, hearing how their mucking in the corners has

made the world a safer place. While Elvis Presley is not in my personal top 1,000, I am charmed by the fact that Clinton can play the saxophone to "Heartbreak Hotel." More to the point, I suspect Clinton kept his child-of-the-60s tastes un-

der wraps during this campaign.

Judy Collins in the White House? James Taylor? Dylan rasping, "But even the president of the United States must sometimes have to stand naked?" It would

be cool to allow a few prophetic voices into the inner

Clinton is said to enjoy watching foothall and basketball, and was a St. Louis baseball fan as a boy.

when the Cardinals were the farthest team west. There is a yuppified turn to his baseball tastes. He apparently switched to the Cubs after marrying Hillary Rodham, who is from what they call Chicagoland. At the same time, WGN got into the superstation cable business, which is a symptom of baseball's current malaise. The big dogs are unwilling to share the cable-television bone with the little dogs, while network television stages midnight World Series games and ducks regular Saturday games for the downscale half of the nation that does not receive cable.

The president-elect ran on a promise of change and

The president-elect ran on a promise of change and concern for the little people. While baseball still has some marginal claim on being the "national pastime," Clinton could make a few rumbles about baseball serving everybody. He'll never have a better bully pulpit than the next few weeks.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET Sales to Net 190s High Low Close Chae Sales in Net 180s High Low Clase Chipo Soles in Net 100s High Low Close Chipe Sales in Net 100s High Low Clase Chige 1557 4 372 3% 4 4 UnPdBc 56 3.1 1524 18 17% 1772 + 71 WPP G0 2526 Bn 8 60 4 4 UFINSC 30c 14 25421 174 21 + 4 WSMP WSMP 1213 % 6 4 UFINC'S 1,00 24 134142 3794 41 +116 Wolbra OTC Consolidated trading for week



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Mansell-Senna Crash Helps Berger

Briton Hints Adelaide Wasn't His Last Prix, After All

ADELAIDE, Anstralia - Austria's Gerhard Berger won the Australian Grand Prix on Sunday after a crash with Ayrton Senna stopped the world champion, Nigel Mansell, from getting his first triumph in Adelaide.
But while the British champion was supposed

to be in his last Formula One race before joining the Indycar circuit in America, his own ents increased speculation that he would be back battling with Senna.

Mansell, who has never won in seven attempts at Adelaide, was leading in the 19th lap in his Williams-Renault with Senna, three times the world champion, close behind in his McLaren-Honda.

Going into a bend, Senna appeared to brake late and drove into the back of Mansell, sending both cars off the track. After the cars spun to rest. Mansell sat stunned in his car for several seconds, then emerged, obviously furious. It appeared he might charge Senna, but instead he sprinted away and, ignoring regulations, ran across the track on his way back to the pits. "I ran across the track because I wanted to avoid getting into any problems," Mansell said

Mansell, who hurt his back in the impact, said he was disgusted about Senna's latest collision with controversy. He said be had seen the

"But I don't see it that way," Mansell said. "I am very, very disappointed. I had everything under control. I am disgusted."

An unapologetic Senna said later that he had been unable to stop his car after Mansell had braked early. "Nigel and I had passed the backmarker ear that had been holding us up, then he braked early." Senna said. "He knew I was very close." the Brazilian added. "I was closing on the limit and I couldn't stop my car."

The crash put Mansell's Italian teammate Riccardo Patrese into the lead, and he held off Berger's McLaren-Honda for 32 laps. But Patrese was forced out by a fuel-pump failure, giving the victory to Berger in the last Formula One race of the season.

The young German driver Michael Schu-macher finished second in a Benetton-Ford, followed by his teammate Martin Brundle of Britain. Schumacher set a lap record of 1 min-ute, 16.078 seconds on the 68th lap, breaking a record set earlier in the race by Berger.

The second place for Schumacher boosted his point score to 53, enabling him to leapfrog Senna into the third spot in the drivers' championship, behind Mansell and Patrese. Schumacher's Ben-

stewards, who had described it as "a sporting etton team is the first to score a point in every race of the season since Lotus in 1963.

The race could be Mansell's last in Formula.

One. But amid reports of teams attempting to buy out his contract with the Newman-Haas team, the driver himself increased speculation about a change of heart.

"Sunday's race is my last Grand Prix race of 1992 for sure," Mansell said at a news confer-

ence on Saturday.

He said he "did not have a cine" about reports that Bernie Ecclestone, chief of the Formula One Constructors' Association, had

asked Newman-Haas how much it would cost to buy out Mansell's contract. "As far as I am aware I start testing in early January in the Indy series and that's it," the Briton said.

Asked what be would prefer to be doing, Formula One or Indy racing, he said, "I'm a little upset at the moment and a little confused. "I was wanted in Formula One and then I wasn't wanted in Formula One," he said, "so I went about my own business creating my own future and then all of a sudden I'm wanted

Mansell, who has 30 Formula One victories in his 12-year career, had already won the world championship with a record nine Grand Prix (AFP, AP)



Nigel Mansell's Williams-Renault, left, being hit by Ayrton Senna's McLaren-Honda during Sunday's Australian Grand Prix.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE

Pcf 1,006 1,000 .500 .500 .500 .500 .000 1.000 .500 .500 .500 .500 .500 .000

.500 ,000 .000 .000 .000 2 9 1.006 2 0 1.006 1 0 1.006 1 0 1.006 1 0 1.006 1 9 1.006 6 9 .906 0 2 .906

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Palindelphilo

Morris 12-17 4-4 78. Petrovic 9-18 8-8 27. K.

Anderson 9-17 2-2 20; Horndook 8-18 6-6 27. K.

Anderson 9-17 2-2 20; Horndook 8-18 6-6 27. K.

Howkins 10-16 1-3 27. Rebounds—New Jersey

9 (Coleman 15), Philodelphilo 44 (Gillion 10).

Astists—New Jersey 23 (K.Anderson 8), Philodelphilo 45 (Horndook 10).

Astists—New Jersey 23 (K.Anderson 8), Philodelphilo 25 (Horndook 10).

30 26 25 29—110

Burton 6-9 19-13 23, Rice 7-16 4-719; Scott 11
18 1-2 27, Anderson 17-26 5-12 42. Rebounds—

—Miconi 56 (Solley 9), Orlando 42 (Criteol 18).

Assists—Alkomi 19 (Solley 7), Orlando 27

13-26 3-3 30, Willis 10-20 8-15 26. Rebounds— —New York & (Ewing 11), Atlanta 42 (Willis 10). Assists—New York 30 (Starks 8), Attenta Nonce 8-13 8-8 24. Dougherty 6-16 5-8 17. Re-bounds-Chicogo 39 (Grant 15). Cleveland 6) (Daugherty 12). Assists—Chicogo 26 (Plepen

10), Claveland 16 (Price 5).

Milysuskee 22 28 24 29-86

Dehrolf 33 24 16 13-81

Brickowski 7-12 5-5 19, Robertson 6-10-0-0 12,

Mordock 5-10-2-2 12, Edwards 4-7 4-5 12;

Aguirre 4-9 10-12 18, Dumors 7-18 5-6 21, Rebaunds-Milwoukee 46 (Brickowski, Robertson 7), Dehrolf 66 (Robertson 14), Assists-Milwoukee 22 (Ausrdock 8), Dehrolf 19 (Thomos 7); Golden State 29 35 33 22—129 Utoh 22 35 29 26—114 Mollin 10-16 6-6 26, Owens 14-19 1-3 29; K.

Anuma 10-16 6-6 26, Owens 14-19 1-3 29: K. Molone 10-15 13-16 33, Stockton 7-12 5-6 30, J. Molone 9-10 3-5-21, Rebounds—Golden State 47 (Owens 13), Utoh 46 (K.Molone, Bersol) 7), Atelsts—Golden State 22 (Hordoway 9), Utoh 25 (Stockton 13),

25 (Stockton 13).

LA Lobers 28 27 25 14 11—114

LA Cilspers 30 28 22 21 9—112

Worthy 10-13 4-6 24, Scott 13-22-2-2 29; Monning 10-18 4-6 22, Horper 7-21 7-12 22, Rebands—14, Lokers 55 (Pericks) 19), LA Cilspers 56 (Normon 9). Assists—LA Lokers 27 (Thracif 11), LA Cilspers 27 (M. Jockson 11).

San Antesia 27 21 28 38—146

Socremento 27 21 28 38—146

Socremento 28 29 29 31—144

Etiloff 9-17 10-12 29, Del Neuro e-10 12-12 24; Richmond 9-21 5-5 26. Webb 9-21 5-6 23. Rebands—Son Antonio 48 (Corr 9), Socremento 49 (Simmons 19), Regists—Son Antonio 20 (Del 4) Son Antonio 46 (Corr 9), Socramento ons 10), Assists—Son Antonio 23 (Del

Negro 0), Socromento 22 (Webb 10), Seattle 28 22 25 26—111 Houston 19 26 34 15— 94 Kemp 19-23 7-8 29, Pierce 2-14 3-3 19; Oboluwon 9-193-5 21, Moxiwell 0-154-6 21, Smith 9-19 1-2 21, Rebounds—Seattle 67 (Kemp 20), Houston 48 (Okolowon 17), Assists—Seattle 26 (McAillon 0), Houston 21 (Smith 7).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Philodelphia 32 28 14 17—45
Philodelphia 33 16 20 21—45
HowYork 33 16 20 21—45
HowYork 34 16 Homocek 4-14 5-6 13;
Ewing 6-17 4-8 14, Mason 5-104-6 14, Rebounds--Philodelphia 50 (Lung 0), New York 55 | Ewlog 16), Assists—Philodelphia 17 (Hornocek
6), New York 26 (Sharks, Anthony 6),
Ortando 22 28 26 27—183
Weshington 19 29 34 24— 75
Scott7-153-519, O'Neoll-16-6-11 22; Adoms 710-3-319, Chapatan 6-12 4-4 16, Rebounds—Phi-

Scott7-153-519, O'Necile-16-6-11 22; Adoms 710-3-19, Choomion 6-124-4 1A, Rebounds—Philoceiphio 30 (Loss 0), New York at (Ewing
18), Assists—Philodeiphio 17 Hornook &),
New York 26 (Storks, Anthony 6).
New Jersey 29 35 33 12— 94
Mismi 29 37 32 24—104
Coleman 6-14 7-11 19, Petrovic 9-19-3-4 22;
Selikoly 6-14-4-14, Coles 10-14-5-425; Rebounds—New Jersey 54 (Coleman 7), Mismi 54 (Selikoly 41), Assists—New Jersey 18 (Anderson,
Coleman 7), Mismi 19 (Coles 0).
Defroit 19 21 28 21—89

Aguirre 8-13 7-9 24. Polynice 4-5 7-12 15; McClood 18-20 2-4 24. Richardson 4-10 4-4 17. Rebounds—Defroit 53 (Polynice 12), Indiana

4). Golden Stote 28 32 34 14 13—121 Minnesolu 26 24 21 27 11—119 Owens 10-12 3-6 20. Hardoway 10-21 1-2 24: Person 11-23 0-) 21. Loetiner 11-17 4-4 26. Rehounds—Golden Stote 54 (Hill 7), Minnesolu 56 (Loetiner 14). Assists—Golden State 28 (Hardoway 101, Minnesolu 30 (Williams 13). Alterdow Wilkins 1)-20 10-12 31, Willis 11-15 4-7 26: Pippen 16-27 0-0 25. Jordon 13-29 8-9 35. Re-heunds—Affonto 38 (Willis 12), Chicoso 49 (Grant 11). Assists—Affonto 27 (Graham 7), Chicoso 26 (Jordon 11).

Chicogo 26 (Jordan 11), Unda 21 29 35 37—122 Dallos 25 27 30 24—136 K. Malone 13-15-9 31, J. Molome 9-14-9-11 27, Benoft 3-513-10 19; Rooks 7-116-10/20, Harper 9-18-8-26, Rebounds—Unda 61 Benoft 14), Dol-jos 54 (Juzzolina 61, Assists—Utah 29 (Stock-104), Dollog 31 (Horper 9)

Boston 19 20 15 26— 26 Milwaukee 22 18 21 43—124 Brown 10-10 2-2 24: Edwards 13-14 45 28. Brickowski B-13 3-4 19, Rebosnds—Boston 53 (Gamble 6), Milwaukee 54 I Avert 10), Assists—Boston 10 (Brown 5), Milwaukee 34 (Akurtock 9).

tock 97.
Sost Autonia 23 33 22 21 11 10-121
Denver 29 29 23 19 11 14-125
Robinson 12-25 6-1) 36, D. Ellis 11-22 3-4 27,
Doniels 11-19 3-7 26; Liberty 6-13 4-5 29, Jackson 13-24 4-432, whitensty 7-25 6-20, selfin 6-13011 29, Rebeutuds—Son Autonia 72 (Etilott, Robinson 11), Denver 69 (Mutombo 15),
Assists—Son Autonia 17 (Deniels 6), Denver 27 (Mutombo Juckson 6),
LA Clippers
Phoenis 24 27 22 21-111 Horner 7-15 3-5 17; Boricley 11-16 15-17 37, Aloge 6-15 4-2 40, Rebounds—Los Anpeles 46 (Normon 10), Floenix 61 (Bockley 21), As-sists—Los Anroeles 22 (M. Jockson B), Phoenix

(In Tokyo)
Okajuwari 5-15 8-11 18, Maxwell 3-12 5-6 13;
Kema 5-15 10-12 29, McMillian 9-11 4-6 24, Rebacads—Houston 38 (Okohewan 16), Sectite
Kempa (12), Assists—Houston 16
(K.Smith 7), Sectite 10 (Barros, Payton, Ma-

FOOTBALL Major College Scores

Latayette 15, Haly Cross 6

Novy 20, Telane 17
Northeastern 35, Rhode Island 21
Princeton 20, Pant 14
Syracus 20, Pant 14
Villanova 27, New Hampshire 21
Wast Virolnia 41, East Corolina :
William & Mory 44, Colonte 26
SOUTH
Alchang 31, LSU 11

ma 31. LSU 11 Aicorn St. 21, Miss. Valley St. 0 Appalachion St. 27, Marshall 34

Georgia Sourpern J., Massaspar. Grambiling St. 44. Alchams 54. 19 Liberty 34. James Madison 31 Massachusetts 17. Richmond 13 Alddie Tenn, 14. Tenn-Mortin 0 Mississicol 17, Memohis St. 12 S. Carolina St. 28. Howard U. 10
Sam Houston St. 42, NW Louislama 19
South Carolina 14. Louislama Tecta 13
Temessee Tecta 25, Terciessee St. 15
Texas Southern 27, Jackson St. 26
Troy St. 25. Somitord 24
VMI 44. Wolford 13
Vanderbill 20, Kentucky 7
W. Carolina 25, Furman 27
Water French 20, Dute 14

Wake Forest 20, Duke 14 MIDWEST Akron 29, Temple 15 Bowling Green 28, Kent 22 Cent, Michigan 30, E. Michigan 13

lowa 14, Indiana 0 Miami, Ohia 28, W. Michigan Michigan 40, Northwestern 7 aucanna St. 24, Wisconsia 18 Nebruska 49, Kantes 7 Netre Dome 54, Baston College 7 Ohio St. 17, Alignesota 0 SW Alascuri St. 51, S. Hünels 12 Tolede 18, Bati St. 9 Toledo 10, Ball St. 9 W. Illinois 62, Morgan St. 13 Youngstown St. 28, Ohio U. 28

SOUTHWEST Baylor 21, Georges Tech 21 McNeese St. 28, Stephen F.Austin 3 North Texas 31, Nicholls St. 2 Okiohomo SJ, Missoori 17 Rice 34, Texas Tech 3 SW Texas SI, S6, Protrio View 7 Southern Meth. 41, Houston 16 Texas ABM 48, Louisville 18 Texas Christian 23, Texas M FAR WEST

Artzeno 16, Washington 2 Brisham Young 35, New Mexico 0

Colorado 28, Oldahoma St. (Fresna St. 41, Utah 15 Hawaii 24, Colorado St. 13 Montana 47, Idaho 27 Oragan 37, California 17 Padfic U. 23, Cal St.-Pullari San Jose St. 28, Manufa 25 Son Jose St. 29, Nevada 25 Stantord 28, Southern Cal 9 UCLA 20, Oregon St. 14 Utch St. 48, UNLY 8

ton St. 20. Artzono St. 18

HOCKEY

WALES CONFERENCE

st. Louis 1 1 6—2 Philadelphia 8 2 3—4 Hull (a), Janney (5); Betaling (7), Fedrik (4) 2. Lindros (9), Shots on even—6. Louis (on Becurvacrd) 9-10-6—27. Philadelphia (on Jo-sech) 13-14-4—31. Chicago

(on Moos) 7-15-74—35. Blaston (on Richter)
10-13-11-2-34.
Tonipa Sey 2 2 1 1—4
N.Y. Islanders 2 1 2 8—5
Beers (3) 2. Bradley (8), Crossmon (3) 2.
Malakhov M1; Ferrare (4), Volek (2) 2. Tur-

peon (7), Crossman (4). Shots OR sess— —Tasspe Say (on Fitzpatrick) 9-74-2-24. New York (on Jobionski) 6-10-15-1—32. Woshinsten Heistler (5), Cote (4) 2, Ridler (5), May (2), Miller (2); Sonderson (7), Poutin (3), Shets on sect—Washington (on Pietrameto) 134-11—(3), Herlford (on Hrivnek) 7-13-12—32

Primeou (1): Delandins (2), Dianne (4), Le-beau (5), Keane (4) 2, Skots as goal—Detroit (on Ray) 17-8-7—26. Montreal (on Riendeau)

Terusto
Lamieux (20), Thoest (21; Glimeur (2), McLivoln (2), Borschevsky (9), Clark (4), Sheis na seal—Pitisturgh (en Polvin) 9-14-13—34. Terento (en Wragget) 12-84-29.
Educaritas 1 1 8 8-2
Atlantesols 1 1 8 8-2
Gelinea (2), Corson (2); Duchesne (5), Eilk (3), Sheis se seal—Edmanton (en Cosay) 12-8-7-29. Minnesola (en Ranford) 18-16-11-2-31. 2-03.

Buffolo 6 2 6-2

Los Angeles 1 2 2-5

Andrevchuk (10), LoFentoine (17); M. Conneity (3), Robitoifie (12), McSorley (4), Sandstrom (5) 2, Shets on eod-Buffolo (on Hruder) 3-18-9-27. Los Angeles (on Droper) 26-

New Jersey 2 1 2—6 Sam Jose 1 6 5—3 Ferfisov (1). Richer (4), Niedermayer (1). Stostny (2) 2, Kasatonov (1); Folicon (4). Shekxon sport—New Jersey (on Hoyward) 14 12-16—45, San Jose (on Biffington) 72-15-6—35,

Horfford 2 0 8-2 Detroit 1 2 2-5 Sanderson (6), Culten (3)) Carson (5), Droke (5), Bury (2), Yseboert (4), Yzerman (11), Shets on sool—Hartford (on Riendegu) 7-3-12—22, Defroit (on Burke) 9-14-7—30,

Tomas for Surke) 9-14-7-30.

Washington 1 1 6-2

Washington 0 1 1 6-2

Kontos (14), Brackey (7); Konowalchuk (2),
Johansson (4), Shots et Geal—Tomas Say (en
Hrivnak) 11-6-6-25. Washington (en JabJoseph 14-6-3-33.

Winnipes 1 2 2-6-1
Kilma (8) 2. Glichrisi (3), Joseph (1), Nichalis (6) 2; Tkochuk (7), Shats da godi—Edmonton (on Esseno) 4-10-10-26, Winnipeg
(on Ronford) 9-8-25. Vancouver (2); Plavsic (1), Bure (13) 2, Word (4). Shots on goal—Offowa (on McLean) 11-2-14-27. Vancouver (on Modetry) 94-10-22.

TENNIS

PARIS OPEN Singles, Sandfinals Guy Forget (11), France, def. Jakob Hik Switzerland, 4-3, 7-4 (7-1); Boris Becker (9), Germany del. Garan Ivanisevic (6), Cradia, 4-1, 4-2. Becker def. Forget 7-4 (7-3), 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

BANK OF WEST CLASSIC. Mankos Seles (1), Yegoslayla, det, Anke Juber (2), Germany, 4-2, 4-3; Martina Navro-

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
Cambuur Leeuworden B, Fevd. Robber
Alox Amsterdum 2, MVV Maasiricht
Volendum 1, FC Twente Enschede 1
Sporte Roberdom 1, FC Uhrecht 3
RXC Wostwill B, Wilsem II Tüburs 0
RXda JC Kerkrode 4, FC Groninsen 2
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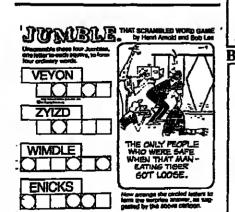
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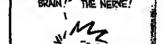






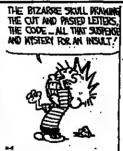






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SPORTS TENNIS

Cowboys Wreak Revenge Lions' Loss Worst

At Home Since '64

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PONTIAC Michigan — Emmitt Smith scored three touchdowns and the Cowboys avenged a pair of losses to Detroit last season with a 37-3 rout on Sunday, the Lions' worst home loss in 28 years. Not since the Lions fell, 34-0, to

Johnny Unites and the Baltimore Colts at Tiger Stadium in 1964 had they been beaten so badly at home. Last season, Detroit defeated the Cowboys, 27-10, in the eighth game of the regular season, then bombed them, 38-6, in the NFC playoffs. Troy Aikman, getting plenty of time to throw, completed 16 of 25 passes for 214 yards Sunday, including a 15-yard TD strike to Mi-

chael livin. Barry Sanders gained 108 yards on 18 carries for the Lions, 2-7. Vikings 35, Bucs 7: In Tampa, Florida, the Vikings' defense scored twice as Carlos Jenkins returned a fumble 22 yards for a touchdown and Chris Doleman returned an interception 27 yards.

runs and Anthony Carter slipped through a crack in Tampa Bay's **NFL ROUNDUP**

Roger Craig scored on two short

defense on a 10-yard TD run before Minnesota lost its shutout with 4:33 remaining on Gary Anderson's 4-yard run.

The Vikings stopped Tampa Bay drives at their 21, 36 and 9-yard lines in the second half. Minnesota, 7-2, leads the NFC's Central Division. Eagles 31, Raiders 10: In Phila-

delphia, Jim McMahon threw for 157 yards and one touchdown and Eric Allen had two of four interceptions against Los Angeles.

McMahon completed 12 of 24

passes in his first start since replac-ing Randall Cunningham a week ago in Dallas, But Coach Rich Kotite said prior to the game Cunningham would return to the starting lineup next week.

Herschel Walker scored two touchdowns on short runs for the

Saints 31, Patriots 14: In Foxboro, Massachusetts, New Orleans held New England to 122 yards total offense, got three touchdown passes from Bobby Hebert and took over first place in the NFC West.

The Saints sacked Tomury Hodson five times and held the Patriots to six first downs. It was the fourth time in their five-game winning streak that the Saints held an opponent under 200 yards. The Saints, 7-2, broke a tie for the

division lead with San Francisco, which plays Monday night against Atlanta. The Patriots, 0-9, played without eight injured starters.

Dolphius 28, Colts 0: In India-napolis, Miami got a pair of touchdown passes from Dan Marino to avenge their surprise loss to the Colts two week earlier in Miami.

Mark Higgs rushed for 107 yards and a score. Marino hit 22 of 28 passes for 245 yards, including 186 yards and touchdowns to Keith Jackson and Fred Banks in the first half as the Dolphins took a 21-0 lead. Miami's fourth touchdown came with 7:06 left in the game on a 1-yard run by Tony Paige.

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Giants 27, Packers 7: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Green Bay was trailing by just six with 4:30 to go when New York's Reyna Thompson picked off a pass and ran 69 yards for the clinching TD.

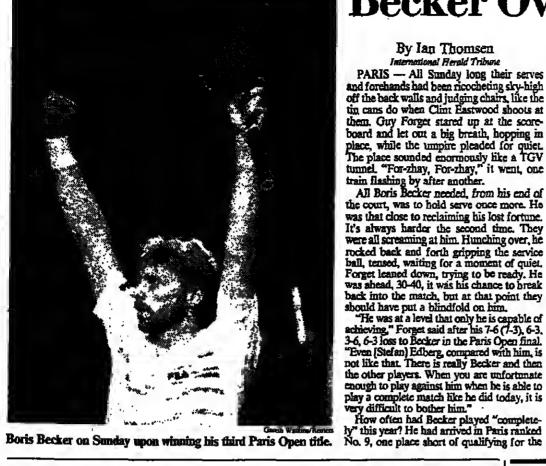
The Giants added a final score on an 8-yard run by Rodney Hampton with 49 seconds remaining.

Lawrence Taylor played what was probably his last game in the NFL. The star linebacker ruptured his Achilles' tendon in the third quarter after he blocked a pass. Taylor, who had already an-nounced he would retire after the season, was carted off the field. Browns 24, Oilers 14: In Hous-

ton, Oiler quarterback Warren Moon had his worst game since 1989, and Browns quarterback Mike Tomczak completed 17 of 26 passes for 219 yards and two TDs.

The Browns never trailed and got what turned out to be the winning points in the third quarter when Stevon Moore scooped up a fumble by Ernest Givins and ran 73

yards for a touchdown. Moon completed 12 of 25 passes for only 69 yards for the Oilers. Cody Carlson replaced him late in the third quarter and passed for (AP, UPI) two touchdowns.



Becker Overpowers Forget in Paris Final

By Ian Thomsen International Herald Tribune

PARIS - All Sunday long their serves PARIS — All Sunday long their serves and forehands had been ricocheting sky-high off the back walls and judging chairs, like the tin cans do when Clint Eastwood shoots at them. Guy Forget stared up at the score-board and let out a big breath, hopping in place, while the umpire pleaded for quiet. The place sounded enormously like a TGV tunnel. "For-zhay, For-zhay," it went, one trein flashing by after another. train flashing by after another.

All Boris Becker needed, from his end of

the court, was to hold serve once more. He was that close to reclaiming his lost fortune. It's always harder the second time. They were all screaming at him. Hunching over, he rocked back and forth gripping the service ball, tensed, waiting for a moment of quiet. Forget leaned down, trying to be ready. He was ahead, 30-40, it was his chance to break back into the match, but at that point they should have put a blindfold on him.

"He was at a level that only he is capable of achieving," Forget said after his 7-6 (7-3), 6-3, 3-6, 6-3 loss to Becker in the Paris Open final. "Even (Stefan) Edberg, compared with him, is not like that. There is really Becker and then the other players. When you are unfortunate enough to play against him when he is able to play a complete match like he did today, it is very difficult to bother him."

How often had Becker played "complete-

ATP World Championship next week in Frankfurt. "Most people would be happy to be No. 9 in the world, just to be it for one week." he said, but early this summer his in the moment that he gets on top of thousands of pigeoo wings, and loudly. Everyone believed Forget might still come believed Forget might still come betweek. "He has shown it the whole week — back. Everyone but him. He is just that much ahead of the other guy, then 15,000 people get behind him and he to him. He decided he was going to work plays on another level. I knew from the plays on another level. I knew from the really had the feeling he was very strong. At to him. He decided he was going to work hard again. He rediscovered that the lag time between effort and result was deadly frustrating. Before this week he had won only twice all year.

"Even when I dress in these clothes, I am a little bit." normal human being, too, and I have doubts, too," Becker said. "Especially since everybody said already that I have no chance to come back to that level anymore. Of course, I have doubts, you know. I am training, training right and I am close in a couple of matches, but I didn't win them in the last big tournaments. So of course I have doubts then. To come back the way I have this week . ."

Training with a new coach, Gunther Bresnik, Becker had not lost a service game all week, in straight-set victories against John McEnroe, Brad Gilbert, No. 1 Jim Courier and Sanurday in the semifinal against No. 4 Goran Ivanisevic. In the final against him was No. 10 Forget, the defending champion and survivor of five match points this week. His countryman, Olivier Delaitre, had him down, 5-0, in the final-set nebreaker before giving way. No. 3 Edberg had wasted two match points in their quarterfinal. After that, Edberg felt as if he was serving into the wind of a jet turbine. That is the homecourt advantage Frenchmen have here.

beginning the most important part of the match was that somehow I had to make sure that he is not ahead. I was trying very hard to win the first set, to always be ahead just a

It might seem that such exercises are, by now, the reality of Becker's celebrity since his Wimbledon victory at 17. But he is 24, and he has doubts. He won the first set hy tiebreaker, and he broke Forget early to win the second, and just before the third set began he sat in his chair, chugging comfortably from a water bottle as if it were beer. As the set began he appeared totally confident, but then at 15-15 in the third game with Becker serving the umpire ordered a let that Becker didn't like. He finished the game with a double-fault. He was broken for the first time and oow he could see Forget changing before him just as surely as the actor becomes a werewolf.

He broke Forget's first service game of the fourth set. Still that was not enough. He had been up and down too much to take his talent for granted. He had been ranked in the year-ending Top Four from 1986-91, but Becker was not there now. With every Forget winner hands could be seen fluttering like

certain times he was remarkable. It is very difficult to remain optimistic - maybe not an opportunity.' But at times I felt powerless."

Now they were even at deuce. With another serve Becker was in position to slam home a volley. One point away — Forget lunged at its sizzle; it was all he could do to put it into the net. They exchanged handshakes, and Becker qualified for the world championship, but it leaving the court with his trophy.

"I didn't look angry, in my opinion," Becker said. "It takes, for me, always a little longer, maybe than other players, to get loose, and that is why even a half-hour after the match I was still, you know, my eyes were still

those eyes that his doubts were gone. "The way I have played," Becker said, "in the last five days, I thought I was playing on a Top Three level."



Wildcats Claw No. 1 Huskies

winning streak No. 2 Miami, which was idle, is

certain to regain the top spot, and either No. 3 Alabama or No. 4 Michigan should move up to No. 2. It's early to be guessing national championship bowl matchings, but should Miami win its last three games (vs. Temple, at Syracuse, at San Diego State) and should Alahama win its last three (at Mississippi State, vs. Auburn, Southeast Con-(crence championship), the national title will be decided between them at

Michigan will probably play
Washington in the Rose Bowl.
Arizona 16, Washington 3: In
Tucson, the Wildcats "Desert Swarm" defense did to Washington what it did to Miami earlier this season. This time, though, the final score favored Arizona, which improved to 6-2-1 and 4-1-1 in the Pacific-10. The Huskies (8-1, 5-1) managed only a field goal against Wildcats' defense. Steve

Washington's Mark Brunell completed 25 of 41 passes for 243 of victory since 1977. yards and one interception. Brunell Syracuse 28, Virgini played the entire game for the first time all season because alternate Billy Joe Hobert did not make the trip. Hobert, a former starter in Washington's two-quarterback system, was suspended for the game for accepting \$50,000 in loans from

and 6-0 in the SEC.

Michigan 40, Northwestern 7: In Evanston, Illinois, Elvis Grbac threw three TD passes to Derrick Alexander for the Wolverines, 8-0 overall and 6-0 in the Big Ten.

Buffaloes, 7-1-1 and 3-1-1 in the 12.789.2800 or FAX 712.989.310. overall and 6-0 in the Big Ten. Texas A&M 40, Louisville 18: In Texas A&M 40, Louisville 18: In Big Eight, gained 150 yards on the College Station, Texas, freshman ground and scored a touchdown in quarterback Corey Pullig made a strong debut as a starter for the

Aggies, 9-0. Florida State 69, Maryland 21: In Tallahassee, Florida, No. 6 Florida

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Nebraska 49, Kansas 7: In Lin-coln, Nebraska, Tommie Frazier tossed three touchdown passes for Starkville, Mississippi, No. 19 Mis-No. 7 Nebraska. The victory gave sissippi State's defense held Arkan-No. 7 Nebraska. The victory gave Nebraska, 7-1 overall and 4-0 in the sas to a field goal and scored the Big Eight, the inside track on a Bulldogs' only touchdown on a berth in the Orange Bowl and left fumble return. No. 13 Kansas, 7-2 and 4-1, winless

Notre Dame 54, Boston College
7: In South Bend, Indiana, No. 9
years. was Notre Dame's largest margin Syracuse 28, Virginia Tech 9: In Syracuse, New York, the No. 10 Or-

angemen made it 10 straight Big State 18: In Pullman Washington, East victories and improved to 8-1 Arizooa State tight cod Boh by holding off Virginia Tech. Stanford 23, Southern California 9: In Stanford, California, Rob ing to allow No. 25 Washington

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disputcher
Only one thing now seems certain in the national championship

Alabama 31, Louisiana State 11: the win for No. 21 Stanford, 7-3
In Baton Rouge, the Crimson Tide and 4-2 in the Pac-10, over the won their 19th straight. Alabama's No. 11 Trojana, 5-2-1 and 4-2.

350 Third Avenue

picture — Washington is out.

The top-ranked Huskies were upset by No. 12 Arizona, 16-3, on Saturday, ending their 22-game and 6-0 in the SEC.

Winning streak is the second-longest in the nation, trailing Miama's 26- In Gainesville, Florida, Errict game string, Alabama is now 9-0 Rhett's 3-yard TD run in the fourth period and a late defensive stand

Buffaloes, 7-1-1 and 3-1-1 in the each quarter.

North Carolina State 31, Virginia 7: In Charlottesville, Virginia, Mike Reid blocked a punt, forced a fumble and stuffed a big fourth down play for No. 17 N.C. State. Clemson 40. North Carolina 7: In

the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans.

Should Alabama lose, No. 5 Texas A&M could face Miami for the
as A&M could face Miami for the
approximately championship on New up a conference-record \$58 yards

up a conference-record \$58 yards

ACC, set a school record for time

ACC, set a school record for time ACC, set a school record for time of possession — 42:58. Mississippi St. 10, Arkansas 3: In

> Bulldogs' only touchdown on a Texas Christian 23, No. 20 Texas in 20 games against Nebraska 14: In Fort Worth, Texas, the Homed Frogs beat the No. 20 Longhorns for the first time in 25

McLanghlin, who missed a last-play field goal against Miami in Arizona's 8-7 loss, kicked three home-pointers.

Boston College saw its undefeated columbus, Ohio, Robert Smith No. 8 Fighting Irish. The Eagles rushed for 119 yards and both and the Irish are both now 7-1-1. It touchdowns for No. 22 Ohio State, sone, 1-7 and 1-5, hasn't woo at

Ohio Stadium since 1949. Washington State 20, Arizona Arizooa State tight cod Boh Brasher dropped a conversion pass in the end zone with 2:29 remain-Johnson's 27-yard interception re- State, 7-2 and 4-2, to hold oo. turn in the fourth quarter locked up

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optimistic - but to remain positive in those circumstances. I was saying to myself, Try to keep the pressure up and try to stay at his level, and maybe at one stage he will give you Finally, the final points. He served once and Forget returned it almost into the seals.

was observed later that he still appeared angry

a little bigger and I was still concentrating. . ."

He could look in the mirror and see in

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PARIS — In a chapter called "The Deadly Theatre" in his 1968 book, "The Empty Space," Peter Brook called grand opera "a nightmare of vast feuds over tiny details; of surrealist anecdotes that all turn round the same assertion: oothing needs to change."

It isn't that Brook is indifferent to opera or to music: He has composed scores and he lives, often at considerable inconvenience, with a very grand grand piano. Nor

MARY BLUME

is he inexperienced in opera: He was director of production at Covent Garden at the age of 22 and later directed "Salome,"
"Eugene Onegin" and "Faust," but his
outlook lacks frozen, gilded respect: "Opera started 50,000 years ago with people making noises as they came out of their caves," is a typical Brookian statement.

Over the years of benignly disruptive theatrical investigations with his Centre International de Créations Théâtrales at the Bouffes du Nord in Paris and with the whole world as his stage, the lumbering operatic world with outsized artists' fees and ticket prices and huge houses seemed more an anachronism than a challenge. "Everything in opera must change, but in opera change is blocked," he said in "The Empty Space."

nges began in many places and in 1981 the Pans Opera invited Brook to mount a co-production of Janacek's "From the House of the Dead." "I said I'd rather do 'Carmen,'" Brook says, and he did: a drastically cut and startlingly moving small-scale version called "The Tragedy of Car-men," which opened at the Bouffes and then triumphantly toured. At the time he thought two other operas might also be suitably bent to his views: Debussy's "Pel-léas et Mélisande" and "The Magic Flute."

Brook's version of "Pelléas" opens Tuesday at the Bouffes and will go on tour from Christmas week. It is called "Impressions de Pelleas," will be performed with two pianos rather than a full orchestra and in order to be sung nightly has, like "The Tragedy of Carmen," three alternating

"It is the most difficult work I have ever been involved in," says Brook, whose work has encompassed Shakespeare, Broadway musicals, African folk theater and the Indian epic "The Mahabharata," which would last six months if performed in its entirety but which he cut down to nine hours. The challenge was to replace the idea that opera is artificial with the idea that

opera is natural. What is interesting is that Debussy had the same horror f have of what is oormally called opera. At the first rehearsal of 'Pel-



Brook: "Impressions de Pelléas," with two pianos and three casts.

ner, that megalomaniac wish to create mi-

oatural voices"), he agrees with musicolo-

gists who say Wagner influenced Debussy. But, he says, Debussy's music is essentially

create what was incredibly daring: a musi-cal language which was neither recitatif nor

cal life of the characters expresses itself

outwardly with the tempo of natural im-pulses. So this gets us back to being natural:

He continually said he was writing music which in no way must fetter the performer

Maeterlinck, on whose play Debussy

based his opera, is hopelessly outmoded today hut was regarded in his time as the

oew Shakespeare. Brook respects his at-

oew shakespeare. Brook respects his at-tempts to get beyond the naturalistic. "But," he adds, "this is muted by the fact that true myths are oot invented by mid-dle-class writers sitting in their libraries." Brook says that Debussy, whom he sees as a dark and complex man, took Maeter-

linck's fustian myth into the modern sensi-

"What Debussy has brought to Macter-linck is that he's turned it into Proust. It is

to go against his normal instincts."

The speed and lightness. He set out to

sang but in which the psychologi-

léas' at the Opera Comique he said, I want you all to forget you are singers, and later he wrote letters saying for God's sake doo't go to 'Pelleas' tonight, they are sing-ing it like 'Tosca.'

"There's a very famous much-quoted piece of Debussy where he says he cannot accept that there he two musics, one for music lovers and one that expresses the characters. He started with a horror of the aria - he said that the arie is against the time in which real people live their oormal lives, that an aria is an arbitrary thing where the tempo of life stops and in the name of lyricism something is sung."

"Pelleas" was first performed in 1902; a time, Brook says, when "Debussy saw on the one hand opera dropping dead while arias were being put over, or the Wagneri-an alternative where a non-aria is numed into a long declamation which unfolds the story at a pace which existed in the days of the brontosaurus. Tristan and Isolde exchange their sexual information in the way a dinosaur meeting a brontosaurus might

While Brook famously dislikes Wagner ("the unnatural strained violence of Wag-

Proustian hypersensibility to the bairsplitting ouances of human behavior which Debussy, complicated and passionate man that he was, understood well. In his little piano ballads you see shading which takes you to the world of Proust and the Vinteril sonata." Transmuting this finesse and detail with one cast is hard enough: doing it with

essentially a Proustian world with that

three is what made this production the hardest of Brook's career. On the other hand, he says, each cast makes its own discoveries and feeds them to the others. The result is what Brook always hopes for most: a collective production. "No one can say the thing I most dread, which is if someone is asked why he is doing something and he replies because I was told to."
After a relative silence, "Pelless et Méli-

sande" is much in the air these days, notahly the highly praised Peter Stein-Pierre Boulez production and the Claudio Ab-bado recording which Brook calls magnificent. He has oot seen the opera since he started working on it himself but he does listen to it, preferring in any case the full version oo records because he sees it more as a symphonic poem than a stage piece. In a traditional opera house, he argues, Debussy's mastery of symphonic color tends to lose its outness while in recordings, which Dehussy never thought of, you can have the ouance of singing and the tremendous swamp of orchestral sound around it."

There was no likelihood of a swamp of orchestral sound at the small Bouffes du Nord. Marius Constant, the musical director, came up with the idea of using Debussy's original piano score, hot with two pianos because it is too difficult for a lone pianist. "You would occd three hands to

play it," Brook says. The second piano, which is invisible. gives an impression of a richer than usual rigger than usual piano. The somotity is the particular sonority of Debussy who wrote settings for Verlaine and Mallarme and Bandelaire. We're oot doing the full orchestral version, we're doing another version based on the original score, which why we changed the title."

ressions de Pelléas" lasts only one and a half hours. "The Tragedy of Carmen" was even shorter but Brook says no one ooticed, in part because in those days seats at the Bouffes were not numbered and spectators had to arrive so early that the evening seemed more than replete. My aim is oot to say that the full

Peileas' shouldn't be done with a magnificent conductor and a good orchestra on a larger scale. We're just doing something different, much as with 'Carmen' we didn't try to put the other 'Carmen' out of husiness. We couldn't have anyway," he said.

ACROSS

15 Word on a well

1 Imprisoned

6 Scent

14 Vivacious

16 Unusual

10 Selze

LANGUAGE

Hopping Along the Hip-Hop Trail

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "But the Czar Never Knew About Hip-Hop" was the headline in a recent U. S. News & World Report. The article was about the Siberian Cadets Corps in Novosibirsk, Russia, where students are learning the real history of Russia along with the cultural activities associated with that country before the rise of communism.

"We are learning the mazurka, polonaise, waltz," says 15-year-old Yevgeny Kondratiev. "Later, they promise to teach us the hip-hop."

That opens some linguistic doors. First, to get hip ou hip-hop. In the mid-70s, Love Bug Starsky and D. J. Hollywood and other pioneering rappers were developing a syncopation suited for improvisation. "[Hollywood] paced himself with a repeating refrain," wrote Robert Palmer in The New York Times, often "a variation on the nonsense forumla hip, hop, hiphip-de-hop." Rapping disc jockeys "created what were basically new musical accompaniments out of bits and pieces of funk hits." Funk? "There was funk before there was hip-hop," explains Jim Steinblatt of Ascap. "Funk is a variety of soul, from the James Brown school of soul. Hip-hop is an outgrowth of soul, yet it's very much related to rap. It's all connected, part of the R&B tradition, which is related to gospel, country blues and jazz."

Hippity-hop has for centuries been a reduplication describing the motion of a rabbit. In its shortened form, hip hop (without a hyphen) first appeared in "The Rehearsal," a 1671 play by George Villiers: "To go off hip hop, hip hop, upon this occasion."

A rabbit hops along, or bops along, sometimes rhythmically, often jerkily; the reduplication describ-ing it has been given a new twist, or metaphoric extension, hy musicians. They have taken over the word rap the same way.

Rap began in the 14th century as an echoic nonn, imitating the sound of a sharp blow. Early American English applied rap to a sharp rebuke, perhaps also the source of the 1903 sense of a criminal charge, along with the hope of "beating the rap."

As a verb, rap has long meant "to express orally."
The poet Sir Thomas Wyatt wrote in 1541, "I am won! time to rap out on oath in an earnest talk." British prison slang used rap for "to say" as early as 1879, and Damon Rumyon may have picked up that rap to use in a 1929 story: "I wish Moosh a hello, and he never raps to me but only bows, and takes my hat." According to one theory, this talking rap came from British English into the American language, perhaps transferred through Caribbean English; another theory suggests that rap is a clipped alteration of repartee, a 1645 noun from French for "retort."

However rap entered American usage, it was widely adopted in black English by the 1960s. Eldridge Cleaver wrote in a 1965 letter, "In point of fact he is funny and very glib, and I dig rapping with him." Clarence Major, in his 1970 Dictionary of Afro-American Slang, defined rap as both verb and noun: "to hold conversation; a long, impressive monologue." Within a decade, the noun was used attributively in rap music, labeling the thythmic rhyming lines set to an insistent beat.

Covering this beat is Fred Brathwaite, known as
Fab 5 Freddy, who hosts the weeldy television show

"Yo! MTV Raps." This rapper-turned-lexicographer has collected hip-hop slang in "Fresh Fly Flavor" (Longmeadow Press), an alliterative title that joins

three favorable terms. Fresh, a shortened form of fresh out of the pack, is a compliment that's taken even higher by fly, a clipping of the 1960s stang superfly for "the brightest or flashiest." The noun flavor has a positive sense of "something good," but it also takes a neutral meaning of "the

tone or vibe of a person, place or situation." As the best baddies know, bad and dape have turned around into expressions of praise. Brathwaite explains the positive sense for a drug term like dope: "A key ingredient in ultra urban, contemporary counter-youth-culture is to flirt with what's wrong, take the negative vibe and power, and turn it all the way around to make it serve a new purpose, yet with the shock value still intact."

Like the hare's bounce in hip-hop, rap terms stress action or excitement. To start doing or performing something is to kick it, if it's done well, it's slammin' (a

something is to kick it, if it's done well, it's slammin' (a '40s bass player was Slam Stewart), which is also the term for playing loudly (the rhynning jammin', also cliding its gending, means "partying" or 'making good music'). Pump it up turns up that volume even higher. The rap artist likes to clip words. Dis uses the first part of direspect and means "to put down or show disrespect." Other terms, though, are clipped to their final syllable; hood for "neighborhood" and tude for "attitude," particularly a bad or negative disposition. Rhyme and redundancy also have their place in hiphop slams. In last Tuesday's election, every candidate

hop slang. In last Tuesday's election, every candidate should have been in it to win it, a phrase using internal rhyme to express "trying your best."

Boxers on the losing end of a bout may be down and out, but those terms take other senses in this lexicon. I'm out, our mose terms take other senses in this action. I'm down means "I'm ready" (get down is "to become culturally adjusted"), and I'm out means "I'm leaving," probably a shortening of "I'm out a here." (I'm Outnie 5000 is a more insistent term for departure, playing on the name of the Audi 5000 automobile.) Leaving quick, feet and in a hour is a leavant of the sense.

fast and in a hurry is a breakout.

Before I'm Outtie 5000, let me return to that U.S. News headline: "But the Czar Never Knew About Hip-Hop." That's bottomed on a phrase that reverber-ates through political history: If the czar only knew. "One of the oldest traditions in this nation's histo-

Murray Kempton wrote in a column from Russia in 1988, "is the voice of some victim of an administrative injustice, vast or little, saying that such things could not be if the czar only knew."

This aposiopesis — leaving the remainder of the thought understood after "If the czar only knew . . " is the classic way for a subject to excuse the inefficiency or barbarism of the highest authority. Many people prefer not to assign blame to the person at the top; thus the czar, or president, or ruler can hip-hop away from responsibility.

New York Times Service

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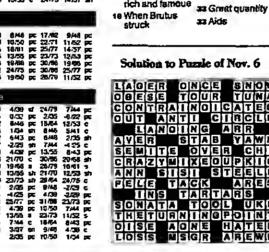
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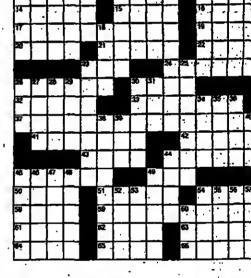
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BOOKS

HEMINGWAY: A Life Without Consequences By James R. Mellow. Illustrated.

704 pages. \$30. Houghton Miff-

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt TS there really a oced for yet

another hiography of Ernest Hemingway? To judge from James R. Mellow's "Hemingway: A Life Without Consequences." which completes the author's trilogy on moderoism that hegao with Charmed Circle: Gertrude Stein and Company" and "lovented Lives: F. Scott and Zelda Fitzgerthe answer has to be that

life bears endless repeating, or Mellow has found oew things about the life to emphasize. In any case, his biography of Hemingway (1899-1961) seems fresh and powerfully coherent, and stands with the best work done on the writer to date.

Not that he tells an always uplifting story. True, his subtitle, "A Life Without Consequences," should not be taken too literally. Late in the book, he offers the

breathtaking pronouncement that Hemingway was "at the center of a cultural revolution unequaled in its wide-reaching effects on Western culture except by the Italian Renaissance." Such a judgment of the modernist movement may take many more decades to be tested satisfactorily, but it seems increas-

Hemingway's life was hardly with-

Still, in Mellow's view, it was a life of surprising detachment. He takes the subtitle from Hemingway's short story "Soldier's Home," in which the protagonist, Harold Krebs, comes home from soldiering in World War I. experiences the suffocation of civilian life and tries to disengage himself from

As the story puts it: "He did oot want any consequences. He did oot want any consequences ever again. He wanted to live along without

What much of Mellow's analysis of Hemingway establishes is the extent to which he tried to detach himself from personal cooseingly plausible as time goes by. womeo was he ever what he

seemed, Mellow's text suggests. Hemingway's impulse was always to escape domestic confinement and to bond with men who, as this account makes clearer than previous hiographies have done, often seem to have been sexually attracted to Hemingway.

Yet physical love was not what Hemingway wanted from men. It was relations without consequences.

Surprisingly, Mellow's objective is not to write psychobiography. He even resists drawing obvious conclu-sions. Like Jeffrey Meyers, he denies that Hemingway's having been treated in early childhood as a twin of his older sister had any profound psychological consequences in his ater life, although having said so Mellow promptly wonders what

bly have done to inspire the strong entment that her son felt toward ber throughout his life.

What Mellow keeps driving at is that Hemingway detached himself for the sake of his art. Part of this was public relations. For instance, Mellow suggests the famous rup tures with Sherwood Anderson and Gertrude Stein in the late 1920s were precipitated by Hemingway because he feared being pigeon-holed with them aesthetically.

In the end, as Hemingway wrote in "The Green Hills of Africa," "You exchange the pleasunt, comforting stench of comrades for ing you can never feel in any other way than by yourself."

Christopher Lehmann-Houpt is Grace Hall Hemingway could possi- on the staff of The New York Times.

By Alan Truscott

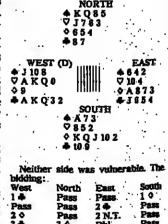
THE last deal of a match is a and players make errors of judgment more often than they normally would earlier in the proceedings. This is partly a matter of fatigue but partly the result of a feeling that it is almost over and one's teammates are waiting eagerly to compare scores.

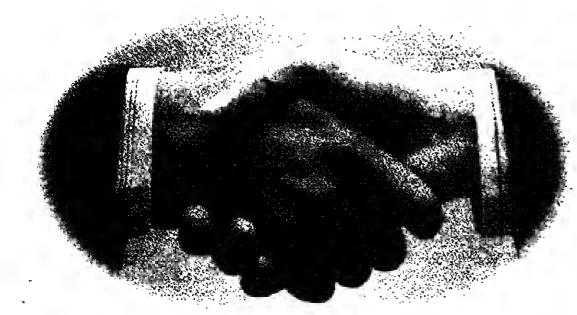
A case in point is the Harter Cup final on the diagramed deal. It can be seen that three no-trump is a sound contract for East-West, and t succeeds. Some pairs would reach that game after a one-club opening, one-diamond response and a ump to two-hearts. Neither pair ait this 400-point target, but East-West came close. East passed one club, a slightly cautious position.

BRIDGE and West was even more cautious in failing to act over one diamond.

They were eventually able to double three diamonds and collect 300. In the replay, East chose to respond three clubs to one. This was pre-emptive in the partnership methods, but one would expect five-card club support. West could have taken the partnership to three no-trump, either by bidding it or by bidding three hearts. Instead, he

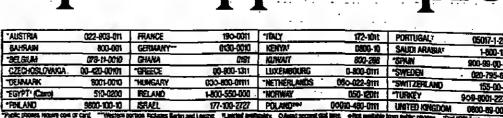
gambled with five clobs. North had no trouble in finding the lead of the spade king, and the defense took the first three tricks for down one. The North team gained 8 and won the match. If the losing East-West pair had found a road to three no-trump, or if North had been able to find a spade lead against five clubs, the result of the match would have been different.





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